Negro Rural School Fund, Inc.
6

Educational Funds - 1934

Anna T. Jeanes Foundation

Senator Byrd Accepts Membership On Board Of The Negro Rural School Fund; Dr. Scott Elected Secretary

Staff Correspondence

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Announcement of the acceptance by Senator Harry Flood Byrd, of Virginia, of membership on the board of trustees of the Negro Rural School Fund, Inc., ((Anna T. Jeanes Foundation)) was made Monday at the annual meeting of the board here.

Senator Byrd's interest in education is well known. During his long service in the Virginia Senate, and throughout his term as governor of the state, the schools fared well at his hands.

Another new member of the board named at the meeting of the corporation in New York last December, is Everard W. Daniels, rector of St. Matthew Protestant Episcopal Church, Detroit.

How Jeanes Fund Started

In the spring of 1907, Miss Anna T. Jeannes, white, of Philadelphia, turned over in trust to Booker T. Washington and Hollis Burke Frissell, principals of Tuskegee and Hampton Institute, respectively, the sum of one million dollars, which became the capital of the Negro Rural School Fund, Inc. Miss Jeanes specified how the money should be invested, and stated specifically that it should be "devoted to the one purpose of assisting in the Southern United States, community, county, or rural schools, for that great class of Negroes to whom the smaller rural schools alone are available."

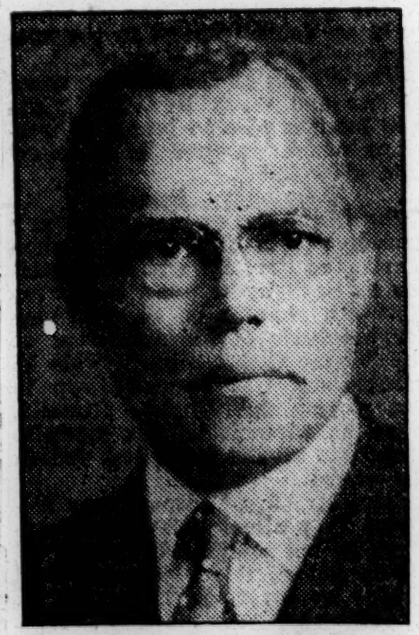
Dr. Dillard First Director

Dr. James Hardy Dillard, then dean of the college of Tulane University, Louisana, became president and director of the fund in 1907 and served until 1931, when he retired and was succeeded by Dr. Arthur D. Wright, at that time professor of education at Dartmouth College, and who was from 1915 to 1920 state supervisor of Negro schools in Virginia.

From the time of its establishment until the present time the Fund has paid nearly $4,000,000 in salaries to Jeanes supervising teachers in the counties of 16 Southern states. These supervisors come under authority of the local public school boards.

Trustees of the Fund

The present board of turstees consists of Clarence D. Baker, banker, New Work; Bishop Theodore D. Bratton, Jackson, Miss.; Senator Harry Flood Byrd, Winchester, Va.; Fr. Everard W. Daniel, Detroit, Mich.; Dr. James Hardy Dillard, Charlottesville, Va.; President P. Few, of Duke University, Durham, N. C.; the Rev. Dr. James E. Gregg, Waterbury, Conn.; Dr. Samuel C. Mitchell, professor of history, Richmond College, Richmond, Va.; Robert R. Moton, president, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama; James C. Napier, lawyer and banker, Nashville, Tenn.; Arthur W. Page, publisher, New York; Franklin N. Parker, dean of theology, Emory University, Ga.; George Foster Peabody, banker, New York; Dr. Emmett J. Scott, secretary, Howard University, Washington, D. C.; Robert L. Smith, banker, and educator, Waco, Texas; Dr. Arthur D. Wright, president of the fund; and P. B. Young, editor and publisher, Norfolk, Va.



EMMETT J. SCOTT

Educational Funds-1934

General Education Board

Commerce & Finance

N.Y.

MAR 7 1934

The Obverse Side

By M'Cready Sykes

Vast Scope of the Rockefeller Educational Endowment

The General Education Board, founded by John D. Rockefeller, Sr., in 1902, appropriated $2,423,303 during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1933. The board's annual report, just issued, affords an interesting commentary on the great extension and development of the apparatus of education in our own generation, and of its relation to our economic life.

It appears that the total of appropriations from principal and income since the board's foundation is $233,693,120. One wonders whether anything like it has ever been done in the world before. At such a venerable seat of learning as Oxford, whose influence has for centuries streamed out through the world, we are told of such ancient foundations as that of Merton College, where some time around 1250 Walter de Merton devoted estates in Surrey to the maintenance of scholars in Oxford; or Exeter College, for which in 1314 the Bishop of Exeter established a foundation for 12 scholars.

One wonders how these ancient foundations at Oxford and Cambridge have fared financially during the long stretch of centuries that divide their time from ours. They must have been rent-rolls in the beginning; probably some of the lands, formerly yielding farm rents, have been absorbed by encroaching cities and become of great value; others must have been left behind and on the outskirts of settled abodes. On the whole we imagine that they have retained through the centuries much land of growing value. Chronic appeals for funds for educational purposes do not seem to fill so large a part of the normal daily life of the country in Britain as they do here, at least their echoes do not sound abroad.

The benefactions of the General Education Board reach a far wider range than most of the famous educational endowments of the old world. The present report shows that of the $2,423,303 appropriated during the fiscal year $956,842 was for whites and $1,124,047 for negroes, in addition to appropriations for miscellaneous projects and administration.

It has fallen to few to have two such constructive and vastly comprehensive life interests as were followed by the senior Rockefeller; one in developing one of the great business enterprises of the world and the other in keeping acquainted with the course of educational benefactions on a scale probably never known before in the history of the world. When we recall that there have been colleges with an endowment of fifteen millions that rank among the leading institutions of the country, the monumental scope of a foundation that in a little more than thirty years has passed along more than two hundred millions is striking in its vast sweep and possibilities.

The beginning of this colossal plan of educational endowment and benefaction came at a time and under auspices favoring a high degree of social value. Almost to the time of its creation the habit had prevailed among philanthropists of defining rather rigidly the motivating theories and conceptions as well as the direction of the educational effort they were endowing. Many gifts were frankly sectarian, and it was not infrequently that donations were made, not for studying and teaching the available facts about a certain thing, but for teaching a certain belief about it.

The elder Rockefeller, when the idea of his great foundation was working itself out in his mind, was by training and tradition and presumably under the influence of environments definitely of the evangelical and fairly orthodox turn of mind, in the way both of theology and of economics. It would have been easy to follow the path of least resistance and to devote his foundation to institutional activity applied narrowly and specifically to educational work in directions with which he was in personal accord. But he had not done this in founding the University of Chicago, and that great institution was rapidly on the way to its high and honorable position of leadership as a place of untrammelled research and liberal teaching, and from the beginning the policy of the General Education Board has been broad and catholic in all its work.

The purposes to which appropriations were made are classified in the report under seven general groupings—general education, child study, medical sciences, humanities, training of personnel, Southern programs for public and Negro education, and other projects. Special grants under these groupings were made to: Harvard, Columbia, Washington, Western Reserve, Johns Hopkins, Chicago, California, New Mexico and North Carolina Universities, Alabama College, George Peabody College for Teachers, Antioch College, Brush Foundation, Fieldston School, Merrill-Palmer School, Progressive Education Association, National Research Council, American Library Association, National Council of Teachers of English, New York State Committee on Educational Finance, Committee on Unemployed Youth, American Council on Education and for college and university accounting.

The total of stocks and bonds is carried at the book value of $68,249,628, of which $29,179,237 are bonds and $39,070,391 are stocks; an interesting illustration of the evidently high esteem for stocks on the part of experienced investors. For the time being the stock values undoubtedly reveal a heavier decline than that of the bonds. For the fiscal year covered by the report a loss is shown on the bonds of $2,235,806 and on stocks of $4,247,836. As compared with book values at the beginning of the fiscal year, these figures indicate a decline of a little more than 7 per cent for the bonds and of a little less than 10 per cent for the stocks. At the lowest values reached in many years, these figures make a showing better than one might have expected for stocks as compared with bonds. It must not be overlooked, however, that the shares in such a portfolio are probably stocks of investment standing far above the average.

The income for the year on these funded assets was $2,423,302, or approximately 3½ per cent of the value at which they are carried. This is the income of one of the greatest foundations of history, born and administered under the auspices of the proprietors of a fortune normally regarded as one of the great fortunes of the world. When its report shows but 3½ per cent for the year, people who have seen their incomes shrinking may feel that the depression has struck the great as well as the small.

It is safe to say that take it all together Mr. Rockefeller has had a lot more fun in having to do with the spending of this 233 millions than he would have had in keeping it and watching it grow.

There were no unpaid appropriations from income outstanding June 30 last

G. E. Board Report Shows Difference in Appropriations

WASHINGTON.—The General Education Board gave a total of $995,004 to colored schools and colleges in the year ended June 30 last, as compared with a total of $1,790,900 given to white schools and colleges in the same period, according to the report of the treasurer published in the annual report of the Secretary of the Interior.

Contributions to the education of colored persons were as follows:

Colleges and schools—General endowment, buildings and other purposes, $480,800; natural sciences, $10,407; social sciences, $10,000; medical sciences: schools of medicine, $203,274; special projects, $6,043.

Public education—Summer schools, $5,948; Anna T. Jeanes foundation, $40,000; John F. Slater fund, $31,500; rural school agents, $23,664; fellowships, $54,451; special divisions in state departments of education, $3,000; teacher training, $3,000; other purposes, $7,641; miscellaneous, $7,272.

The report states that the Anna T. Jeanes fund, the principal and income of which are to be used for colored rural schools, on June 30 last, amounted to $157,744. During the year the sum of $26,750 was appropriated from principal.

The income from this fund during the year was $5,329. Added to the balance from the previous year, the total available income amounted to $8,627.

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Contributions to the education of colored persons were as follows:

Colleges and schools—General endowment, building and other purposes, $480,800; natural sciences, $10,407; social sciences, $10,000; medical sciences: schools of medicine, $205,247; special projects $6,043.

Public education—Summer schools, $5,948; Anna T. Jeans foundation, $40,000; John F. Slater fund, $37,500; rural school agents, $123,664; fellowships, $54,451; special divisions in state department of education, $3,000; teacher training, $3,000; other purposes, $7,641; miscellaneous, $7,272.

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Educational Funds-1927

Julius Rosenwald Fund

How Julius Rosenwald Was Started on the Road to a $10,000,000 Philanthropy

The Man Who Introduced Him to Booker T. Washington was a Chicago Y. M. C. A. Secretary.

Afro-American 4-31-34

BY GEORGE R. ARTHUR
(In the newly published Messer biography)

In the year 1913, Mr. Messer [Loring Wilbur Messer, white, metropolitan secretary of the Chicago Y.M.C.A.], while en route to California, met Booker T. Washington. Mr. Washington asked Mr. Messer to suggest a Chicago man who might serve as a trustee of Tuskegee Institute to take the place of Professor John C. Grant who was retiring from the board.

Mr. Messer suggested Mr. Rosenwald and, after securing the consent of the members of the board of trustees at Tuskegee, Mr. Washington wrote Mr. Messer that he would be very glad to have an opportunity to meet Mr. Rosenwald.

Invited Booker T.

Soon after this correspondence the Chicago Y.M.C.A., through Mr. Messer, invited Booker T. Washington to deliver the anniversary address of the association at the Auditorium Hotel.

Upon Booker T. Washington's acceptance, Mr. Messer asked Mr. Rosenwald if he would be willing to give a luncheon in honor of Mr. Washington at which business men could hear his story about Tuskegee. Mr. Rosenwald gladly accepted and arranged for a luncheon at the Blackstone Hotel which was attended by fifty or more prominent business men.

This was the first meeting between Mr. Rosenwald and Mr. Washington.

Invitation Followed

In the conversation which followed the luncheon Mr. Washington invited Mr. Rosenwald to become a trustee of Tuskegee Institute. A little later Mr. Rosenwald invited Professor Graham Taylor, Superintendent Cooley of the public schools, Rabbi Hirsch, and Mr. Messer to accompany him and his family in a private car to Tuskegee.

Following the trip Mr. Rosenwald accepted membership on the board of trustees.

Visit Becomes Epochal

This visit to Tuskegee by Mr. Rosenwald began an epoch in the life of the Negro, the like of which has not been seen since Abraham Lincoln signed the Emancipation Proclamation.

Through the counsel of Booker T. Washington and the encouragement of Mr. Messer, Julius Rosenwald's interest in the progress of the Negro grew to such an extent that he contributed during his lifetime more than $10,000,000 to the cause of Negro welfare, and gave even more in his personal interest and influence.

Rosenwald's Dedication

In Mr. Rosenwald's address at the Wabash Avenue Y.M.C.A. building, Chicago, among other things he said the following:

"We have met here today to dedicate this building but it seems to me, to paraphrase a part of Lincoln's Gettysburg address, that we should dedicate ourselves to the unfinished work, to the great task before us of removing race hatred of which, unfortunately, so much exists; of bringing about universal acceptance of the fact it is the individual and not the race that counts."

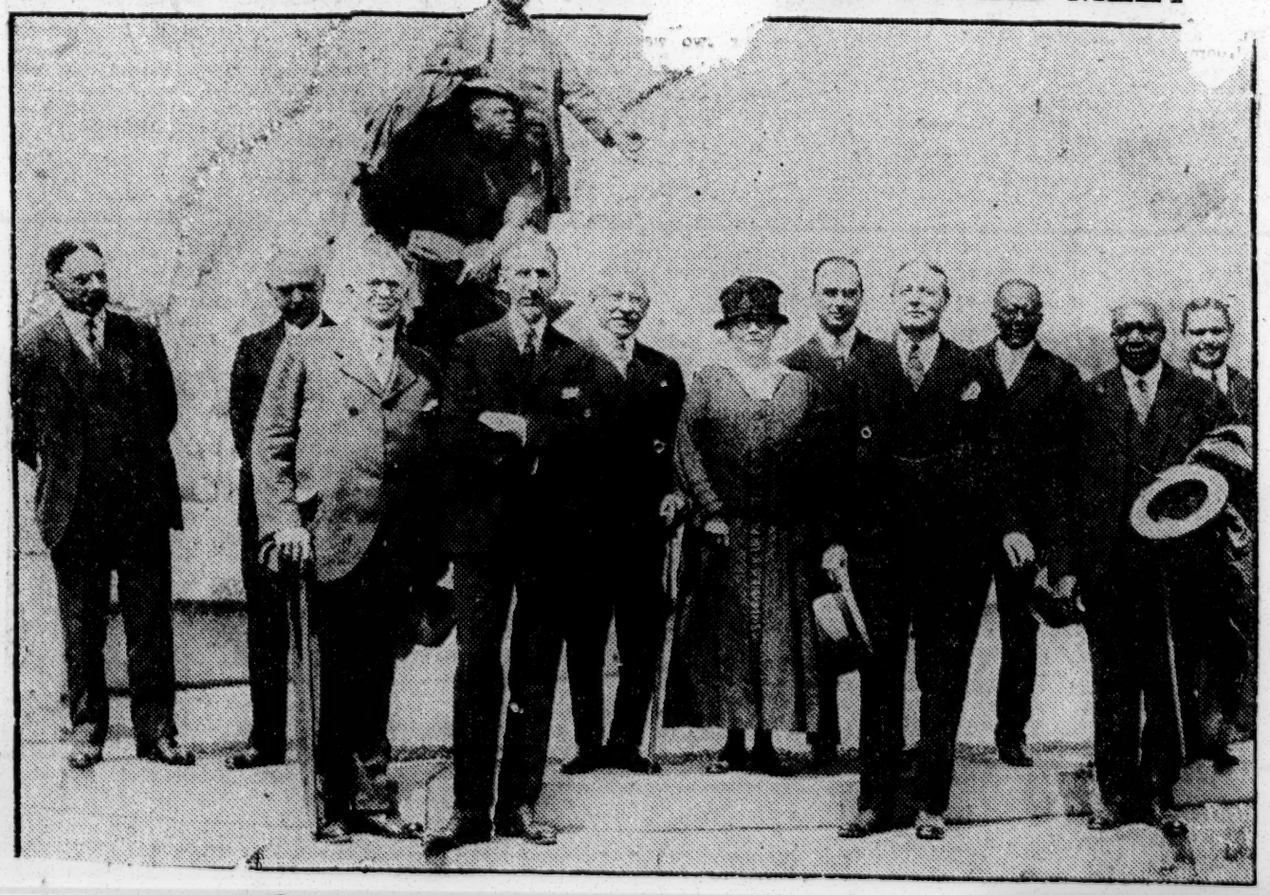
Who Messer Is

No manifestations such as the great interest of Julius Rosenwald in the progress of the Negro race is without the influence of a great personality. One such was L. Wilbur Messer under whose leadership t[illegible]ves of thousands of men and [illegible]oys were transformed and made wholesome.

He was not only a splendid executive but also a powerful religious leader, a wise counsellor, and a warm-hearted friend—a friend to whom the poorest boy—black or white—could go, sure of sympathy and helpful advice.

To Negro youth the leadership of L. Wilbur Messer brought a new day. Their courage was lifted up! Their sense of joy widened! A life of usefulness was straight ahead! To those of us who worked with him he demonstrated the way to meet difficulties with high hearts; to be a part of the day's work whatever it may bring.

JULIUS ROSENWALD [illegible] AT [illegible] GEE BOARD MEET



Left to right: William M. Scott, Pa.; Chellis A. Austin, New York; Irving S. Merrill, Syracuse; Anson Phelps Stokes, D.C.; Julius Rosenwald, Chicago; Mrs. William G. Wilcox, N. Y.; Edgar B. Stern, Dr. William J. Scheefflin, N.Y.; Dr. R. R. Moton.

Greenville, N. C., Reflector
April 12, 1934

Negroes Honor Rosenwald Here

The annual memorial exercises to the late Julius Rosenwald, financier and philanthropist, were held under the auspices of the Negro graded and high schools of this city last night at Sycamore Hill Baptist Church. An interesting program sent out by the director of Negro Education in North Carolina, Dr. N. C. Newbold was observed.

Selected students and teachers delighted the audience with excellent papers, music superb, the program rendered was as follows:

America—Audience.
Chant, Lord's Prayer—Audience.
The Purpose of the Program—O. L. Battle.
Life of Julius Rosenwald—Nina Maye.
Greetings from the Governor—W. H. Davenport.
Rosenwald Fund in North Carolina—Melrose Nimmo.
Solo: "My Task"—James M. Hopkins.
Introduction of Speaker—C. M. Eppes.
Address—Prof. D. H. Conley.
Response for the City—Rev. J. H. Nimmo.
Response for the Schools—N. W. Cherry.
Music: "Lead Kindly Light"—Teachers.
Beautifications of Grounds and Buildings—S. I. Saulter.
A Tribute to Mr. Rosenwald—R. A. McComas.
Our Own School—Improvements—A. L. Morgan.
Solo: "A Little White"—N. W. Cherry.
Remarks—C. M. Eppes.
"Lift Every Voice and Sing"—Audience.
Benediction—Rev. J. A. Nimmo.

The county superintendent, Mr. Conley, gave his hearers wholesome advice and urged that they cooperate for their own betterment and cease strife among themselves. His tribute to the leadership of Greenville city schools and the qualifications of its teachers was much appreciated. He said that leadership in the rural schools was lacking and the future may find a resort to white leadership. Prof. Rose was hindered from being present. Along with Julius Rosenwald, the supervising principal, Eppes, paid tribute to W. H. Ragsdale, S. B. Underwood, R. J. Fitzgerald and J. H. Rose, whose work for Negro schools and teachers will live through the years.

Baton Rouge, La., Times
March 12, 1934

DR. E. R. EMBREE DUE MONDAY FOR SERIES OF TALKS

President of Rosenwald Fund Just Returned from Honolulu.

Dr. Edwin R. Embree, president of the Julius Rosenwald fund, was scheduled to arrive here Monday afternoon to begin a series of six discussions at Louisiana State university on the peoples of the Pacific. Dr. Embree, who was a recent visitor to Baton Rouge and the university with other members of the board of trustees of the Julius Rosenwald fund, was to come to Baton Rouge almost directly from the Hawaiian Islands, which he has visited recently in connection with his work and studies.

The most recent of his studies dealing with the subject which he will discuss here is "Island India Goes to School," a study which he conducted in co-operation with Margaret Sargent Simon and W. Bryant Mumford. Miss Simon is secretary of the Julius Rosenwald fund and Mr. Mumford is superintendent of education in the British colonial service in Tanganyika Territory, East Africa, where he organized and directed the Malangali school, an experiment in education based on native culture.

The study published by the University of Chicago press is most attractive in appearance. Subject with which it deals include "Island India," "Schools" "Comments of Present Schools," and "Aims in Native Education." The cover, which is most unusual in comparison with the usual book cover, is an exact reproduction of native Batik made in Java, it is explained, famous for its use of a distinctive blue in its designs.

Illustrations are halftones and etchings and add much to the attractiveness of the study.

Dr. Embree's discussions will be held from 3:30 to 5:30 each day, it has been announced.

ROSENWALD FUND ENDS

The Rosenwald fund of Chicago announced recently the conclusion of its twenty-year program of aid in the building of schoolhouses for Negroes in southern states. This activity has resulted in the building of 5,357 schoolhouses in 883 counties of fifteen southern states. The fund's new stand is that, however inadequate present school conditions are, the program of building is regarded as established. It does not want its efforts to become a crutch instead of a stimulus. It will continue its efforts in educational and social welfare, but it will not carry farther this special program of aid in building schoolhouses.

North Carolina ranks first of all the states in number of Negro rural schoolhouses built with the aid of Rosenwald funds. There are 813 such schoolhouses in the state. All told in the South there are 5,357 Negro rural schoolhouses built with the aid of Rosenwald funds. In these schools are fifteen thousand Negro teachers and 664,000 country pupils. The Rosenwald fund has spent four million dollars in aiding in the erection of Negro schoolhouses in the South during the last twenty years. We doubt if any other similar expenditure has ever accomplished so much good. North Carolina is especially indebted to the Rosenwald Fund.

Charlotte, N. C. Observer
May 28, 1934

END OF HELPFUL AGENCY.

The ROSENWALD fund which has proven a benefaction for the South of far-flung influences in the financial aid it afforded for building school houses for the Negro race announces that the end has come to its 20-year program in this field.

During this time, it has assisted in the building of 5,357 school houses in 883 counties of the 15 Southern States and while the Fund will continue its social and development programs in the educational field, it will provide no further assistance for construction purposes.

Mecklenburg County has a number of negro school houses that have been assisted in construction by means of the availability of funds from this source, as has other communities in North Carolina.

In fact, this State ranks first of all the Southern tier in the number of school houses built with the aid of ROSENWALD funds. There are 813 such school houses in the State. All told in the South there are 5,357 negro rural school houses built with the aid of ROSENWALD funds. In these schools are fifteen thousand negro teachers and 664,000 country pupils. The ROSENWALD fund has spent four million dollars in aiding in the erection of negro school houses in the South during the last 20 years.

North Carolina is, therefore, peculiarly obligated to this benefaction for the progress it has made within the last 20 years in this form of construction.

CONCORD, N. C.
TRIBUNE

MAY 26 1934

END OF BENEFICIAL SERVICE.

The Rosenwald fund of Chicago announced recently the conclusion of its twenty-year program of aid in the building of school houses for negroes in southern states. This activity has resulted in the building of 5,357 school houses in 883 counties of fifteen southern states. The fund's new stand is that, however inadequate present school conditions are, the program of building is regarded as established. It does not want its efforts to become a crutch instead of a stimulus. It will continue its efforts in educational and social welfare, but it will not carry farther this special program of aid in building school houses.

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NEGRO IS ELECTED ROSENWALD TRUSTEE

CHICAGO, Nov. 12.—(AP)—Announcing the election of Dr. Charles S. Johnson, head of the department of social science at Fisk University, to the board of trustees of the Julius Rosenwald fund, Edwin R. Embree, fund president, said today it was the first time in which a [illegible] national foundation had so honored a negro.

Also elected to the board of trustees were Robert Maynard Hutchins, president of the University of Chicago, and Frank L. Sulzberger, manufacturer and president of the Jewish Charities of Chicago. The fund directs philanthropic work, much of it among negroes.

Educational Funds—1934

Julius Rosenwald Fund

JULIUS ROSENWALD FUND TO BUILD NEW SCHOOL IN GEORGIA

Warm Springs Building For Negroes Found in "Woeful Condition"

12-31-34

Warm Springs, Ga., Dec., (ANP) A sum of $2,500 has been appropriated by the executive committee of the Julius Rosenwald Fund to be devoted to one-fourth of the cost of constructing a public school building for Negroes in Warm Springs, Ga., the locale of the "Little White House." The school for Negroes there is said to be in woeful condition.

Edwin R. Embree, president of the Fund, in a letter informing President Roosevelt of the contribution, said "In spite of the fact that this Fund has withdrawn from general contributions to school buildings, we have gladly voted this appropriation because of the great asset to Negro education of the personal attention of such men as have interested themselves in this project. We appreciate your interest in this school and are honored to cooperate with the President of the United States and the state and county officials of Georgia in further realizing the American ideal of adequate public schools for all people."

The Fund has aided in the construction of 5,357 schools for Negroes in fifteen southern states, and has proffered the assistance of its officers in plans for the building and for the educational program of the Warm Springs school.

Educational Funds-1934

Julius Rosenwald Fund

Rosenwald Results

"Negro children may be smart," said the late famed Negro Booker T. Washington "but the white people of the South compliment them too much when they think they can learn in four months as much as white children can in nine."

Twenty years ago Julius Rosenwald got busy with the profits from his Sears Roebuck catalog. Since then $4,000,000 of his money *plus* more than $4,000,000 from innumerable Negroes plus $1,000,000 from Southern whites plus $18,000,000 of public funds has built 5,357 Negro schoolhouses in 15 Southern States, thereby doubling the number of schools for U. S. Negro moppets.

Last week, the Rosenwald Fund (reporting on its activities since the death of the creator in January 1932), announced that its school-building work was ended. But, said Reporter-President Edwin Rogers Embree, the cause of Negro education is far from won. Eight Southern States average $44 per year for a white child's education; $12.50 for a Negro's. Rosenwald Fund will henceforth concentrate on improving the quality of the 15,000 Negro teachers in the schools it built. Prime means: scholarships for promising individuals; and to the four centres of higher Negro education—in Washington, Atlanta, Nashville, New Orleans.

Waycross, Ga., Journal-Herald
January 23, 1934

FUND PAYS OUT 2 MILLION FOR PHILANTHROPY

Rosenwald Organization, Despite Income Loss, Carries Out Program.

CHICAGO, (UP)—Despite a complete suspension of income, due to shrinkage of capital assets, the Julius Rosenwald fund paid out approximately $2,000,000 in its program of education and philanthropy in the last two fiscal years it was revealed in President Edwin B. Embree's biennial report.

Most significant of the fund's accomplishments were those in the fields of Negro education and medical economics.

The building of schoolhouses for Negroes in the southern states was so successful that the fund has decided to withdraw from this work.

"It is not felt that the ideal of public education for all has been approached, particularly in reference to the Negro," the report said, "but with the program of Negro public schools well under way, the fund regards its efforts in this specific direction as ended."

Initiated in 1913, this activity of the fund has resulted in the building of 5,357 individual schoolhouses in 883 counties in 15 southern states. The "Rosenwald schools" maintain a staff of 15,000 Negro teachers and provide educational facilities for 600,000 boys and girls.

Increasing Attention

To promote the development of adequate leadership among the Negroes, the fund has been giving increasing attention to the need for a few first rate centers of education on the college level. In this effort activity has been concentrated on assisting a small group of colleges to maintain high standards. Four of the centers which have received special aid are the newly projected Dillard University in New Orleans; Howard University in Washington, D. C.; the federated group of institutions in Atlanta, and the group in Nashville composed of Fisk University, Meharry Medical College, and the State Agricultural and Industrial College of Nashville.

Three important hospital projects for Negroes have been placed in operation during the two years. Two of these—the Flint-Goodridge at New Orleans and the Provident at Chicago—are essentially centers for the development of Negro doctors and the dissemination of health education. In Knoxville, Tenn., a new building was completed in the summer of 1933 and serves as a branch of the Municipal Hospital.

Another phase of the fund's work that is of growing importance is its activity in bringing about better methods of spreading the costs of medical care, which the committee on the costs of medical care has shown to be a crushing burden for a large part of the population of the country. The division of medical service, a general information service on the economic aspects of medical care and service through which the information and suggestions assembled by the committee may be made available to interested groups and individuals. Studies and appraisals of existing group plans and experiments are being made and published.

Other projects which have received support include development of labor exchanges in New York and Georgia, studies of the economic status of the Negro and experiments in social problems.

TRENTON, N. J.
STATE GAZETTE

FEB 5 1934

ROSENWALD TRIBUTE PAID BY NEGROES

Negro religious and educational organizations throughout the country paid tribute yesterday to the memory of Julius Rosenwald, Jewish philanthropist. During his life, more than 5,000 schools were built for Negroes in the South and the erection of 28 Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. buildings for colored people was made possible through his interest and financial assistance.

New Orleans, La., Item
February 12, 1934

Honor Julius Rosenwald At Annual Exercises

The life of Julius Rosenwald should serve as an inspiration and noble lesson to all Negro leaders, in the opinion of President John Hope of Atlanta university, who spoke Sunday at the annual exercises honoring the late Chicago philanthropist.

The auditorium of the Flint-Goodridge hospital of Dillard university was the site of the exercises. Dr. W. W. Alexander presided, Rabbi Louis Binstock of Temple Sinai offered the prayer, and Maude Armstrong led the music.

Nashville, Tenn. Banner
March 1, 1934

A. & I. To Observe Julius Rosenwald Day

Julius Rosenwald Day will be celebrated at the A. & I. State Teachers' College Friday morning at 9:30 a. m. in the auditorium of the administration building.

Speakers will include Rabbi Julius Mark of the Vine Street Temple; S. L. Smith, Southern director of the Rosenwald Fund, and Dr. W. J. Hale, president of the college.

R. E. Clay, Rosenwald Fund state agent, will preside at the meeting. A. & I. concert singers will furnish a musical program.

Durham, N. C. Sun
March 28, 1934

ROSENWALD WILL BE HONORED BY NEGRO SCHOOLS

Each of the 19 colored schools in the Durham county system of public education will observe Negro school improvement day set for Friday, April 6, in memory of the late Julius Rosenwald, philanthropist who contributed millions of dollars to the cause of educating the Negro youth. The observance will be state-wide and instructions have been sent to every school superintendent in the state concerning it.

The suggested program outlined by the state department of education for the day's observance includes the reading of greetings from Governor J. C. B. Ehringhaus and from Superintendent A. T. Allen of the state department of education; a story on the life of Rosenwald; and talks on the contributions made by Rosenwald to the cause of Negro education.

Fourteen of the Durham county Negro schools have received financial aid from the Rosenwald fund, according to officials of the local county system.

Hickory, N. C. Record
April 6, 1934

TO HONOR ROSENWALD

The colored schools at Maiden and Catawba, which have been benefited by the Julius Rosenwald fund, will hold special programs Friday of this week in observance of the Rosenwald Day, honoring the world-renowned philanthropist.

The erection of these two colored schools of the county were made possible through the Rosenwald foundation and therefore will do honor to their benefacto

Greensboro, N. C., News
April 5, 1934

Seven Negro Schools Will Celebrate Rosenwald Day

Superintendent T. R. Foust announced Wednesday that Rosenwald day will be observed Friday by seven negro schools of the Guilford county system. The program will be in the nature of a memorial to the late philanthropist, Julius Rosenwald, and is being sponsored by N. C. Newbold, state director of the Rosenwald foundation. The seven schools which have been aided by the foundation and will join in the observance are Beulah, Mount Zion, Florence, Gibsonville (negro), Brown Summit, John Woody and Goshen

George Arthur Will Take Over Y Post

George R. Arthur, now with the Julius Rosenwald fund, will take general charge of the Race work of the Y. M. C. A. of the Chicago area, according to an announcement by William J. Parker, general secretary of the Chicago Y. M. C. A. Mr. Arthur will assume his new duties on May 1, and will retain his connection with the Rosenwald fund as consultant in Negro welfare.

In the Y. M. C. A. Mr. Arthur will be executive secretary of the Wabash Ave. branch and also a member of the general office staff, supervising the work of the Maxwell St. department and helping to develop other operating units to serve Colored neighborhoods. Henry R. Crawford who has been the executive secretary of the Wabash Ave. branch for several years, will remain in charge of the men's and boys' activities of that branch.

During his service of nearly six years with the Julius Rosenwald fund, Mr. Arthur has been specifically responsible for the following programs of that foundation:

1. The award of fellowships. During the past five years fellowship and scholarship grants have been made to 345 Negroes for a total of $386,308. These fellowships have been in every field of activity, including the advanced education of teachers, the development of artists, musicians and writers, and the special training of doctors, nurses and public health workers.

2. Help in the supervision of the construction and management of the large apartment building, Michigan Boulevard Garden apartments, erected by Julius Rosenwald at a total cost of $2,750,000, and providing model housing for 416 Negro families. He continues as secretary of the board of directors of this housing corporation.

3. The organization of the Washington conference on the economic status of the Negro, held last May, which paved the way for much of the present interest and activity of the federal administration in Negro economic recovery, both in industry and on the farms.

4. Consultation in the fund's program of Negro education, especially as this has been extended to industrial high schools and to state colleges throughout the South.

5. Consultation with the other officers of the fund on all aspects of Negro welfare in which the fund has been active and on which it has expended over four and a half million dollars during the past five years.

Clarkesville, Tenn., Chronicle
October 16, 1934

ROSENWALD AGENT VISITING SCHOOLS

Dudley Tanner, state agent for the Julius Rosenwald fund, to further the education of negroes, was in the county today visiting a number of the rural colored elementary schools, in connection with his assignment.

Dr. Chas. S. Johnson On Rosenwald Board

CHICAGO — Announcement was made on Monday of the election of Dr. Charles S. Johnson, founder and former head of Opportunity Magazine, and now head of the Department of Social Science at Fisk University, to the Board of Trustees of the Julius Rosenwald Fund. He is the first Negro to be so honored.

Also elected to the Board were Robert Maynard Hutchins, president of the University of Chicago, and Frank L. Sulzberger, manufacturer and president of the Jewish Charities of Chicago.

CHICAGO, ILL.
NEWS

APR 11 1934

George Arthur, Rosenwald Fund, Called to Head Negro Y. M. C. A. Work in Chicago

BY FRANK L. HAYES.

George R. Arthur, associate since 1927 of the Julius Rosenwald Fund and the first Negro called to serve on the staff of such a foundation, will take general charge of Negro Y. M. C. A. work in the Chicago area, W. J. Parker, general secretary of the Y. M. C. A., announced today.

The appointment foreshadows an expanded program of "Y" activity among Negroes, under Mr. Arthur's supervision. He will assume his new duties May 1, retaining his connection with the Rosenwald Fund as consultant in Negro welfare.

Member of General Staff.

Mr. Arthur will be a member of the general office staff of the Y. M. C. A. and executive secretary of the Wabash avenue department, supervising also the work of the Maxwell street department and helping to develop other operating units to serve Negro neighborhoods.

H. R. Crawford, the present executive secretary at Wabash avenue, will remain in charge of men's and boys' activities in that department.

Mr. Arthur was executive secretary of the Wabash department before he became associate for Negro welfare of the Rosenwald Fund.

Holds Strategic Position.

The Wabash department holds a strategic position in the south side Negro area and has a varied program of community service, reaching out into health, work and vocational education.

The newer Maxwell street department is located in the old "ghetto," so called, which has always been a cosmopolitan district, housing newcomers to Chicago, and which since the Mississippi flood has had a large Negro ingredient in its population.

The man chosen to head the "Y's" program among Negroes is a member of the advisory committee on reemployment of the United States employment service and surveyed reemployment in 1933-4 among Negroes in the south and in five industrial centers of the west. He was chairman in 1932 of the Chicago subcommittee of President Hoover's committee on Negro housing.

Directed Many Programs.

During his service with the Rosenwald Fund he was responsible for the following programs: The award in the last five years of 345 fellowships to Negroes for a total of $386,308; help in supervising construction and operation of the Michigan Boulevard Garden apartments (he continues as secretary of their board of directors); organization of the Washington conference on the economic status of Negroes, which paved the way for much of the present activity of the federal administration in Negro economic recovery; consultation in Negro education, and in other aspects of Negro welfare for which the fund has spent over $4,500,000 in the last five years.

"Mr. Arthur's fellow officers of the fund," said Edwin R. Embree, president of the Julius Rosenwald Fund "extend their congratulations on his opportunities for even wider service. We will continue to rely on his sound judgment on the difficult questions of what a foundation can wisely do to influence the development of a great race which is part of the fabric of American life."

CHARLOTTE, N. C.
OBSERVER

MAY 28 1934

END OF HELPFUL AGENCY.

The ROSENWALD fund which has proven a benefaction for the South of far-flung influences in the financial aid it afforded for building school houses for the Negro race announces that the end has come to its 20-year program in this field.

During this time, it has assisted in the building of 5,357 school houses in 883 counties of the 15 Southern States and while the Fund will continue its social and development programs in the educational field, it will provide no further assistance for construction purposes.

Mecklenburg County has a number of negro school houses that have been assisted in construction by means of the availability of funds from this source, as has other communities in North Carolina.

In fact, this State ranks first of all the Southern tier in the number of school houses built with the aid of ROSENWALD funds. There are 813 such school houses in the State. All told in the South there are 5,357 negro rural school houses built with the aid of ROSENWALD funds. In these schools are fifteen thousand negro teachers and 664,000 country pupils. The ROSENWALD fund has spent four million dollars in aiding in the erection of negro school houses in the South during the last 20 years.

North Carolina is, therefore, peculiarly obligated to this benefaction for the progress it has made within the last 20 years in this form of construction.

On Rosenwald Board

DR. CHARLES S. JOHNSON, head of the department of social science at Fisk University, whose election to the board of trustees of the Julius Rosenwald Fund, was announced this week by Edwin R. Embree, fund president.

Educational Funds— 1934

Julius Rosenwald Fund

Rosenwald Fund Gave Half Million Last Year In Aiding Many Projects

CHICAGO—(ANP)—Reports for the past year of the Julius Rosenwald Fund just issued by Edwin R. Embree, president, shows expenditures for the year of just under one million dollars, the exact figure being $956,069. Of this total, $426,774 went into payment of principle and interest on bank loans and other fiscal obligations, the remaining $529,295 represents gifts to various aspects of the fund's philanthropic work.

The chief donations were to race relations throughout the world with special emphasis upon Negro education and welfare in the United States and to a special program of pay clinics, health insurance, and other efforts toward a better distribution of medical services to persons of moderate means.

Making New Study

The Rosenwald Fund is best known for its extensive program of schoolhouse building for Negroes, through which it has cooperated with 883 counties in 15 southern states in the building of a total of 5,357 rural schools for Negroes, which have become a part of the regular public school systems of these communities.

This year, the fund is turning its attention from buildings to the educational programs within the schools, with a view of trying to find out what is desirable and possible in a rural school system for any race. The fund has appointed fourteen young people to spend the year in schools, both white and colored, in the southern states. A council of educators and officials is guiding the work.

At the end of two years of careful exploration, the fund hopes to have important findings that may result in reorganization of school procedures in rural communities.

Demonstrating Rural Libraries

The Rosenwald Fund, with the cooperation of the Carnegie Corporation, is making demonstrations in nine southern counties of country-wide library service through the use of book trucks and branch libraries, and other facilities for getting books widely in rural counties. As a part of the library program, the fund has helped in the building-up of small working libraries in 1,300 rural schools.

In the general field of race relations, the fund has made studies of primitive peoples under domination of western industrial nations and has issued reports on conditions with special reference to schools in American Samoa and the Dutch East Indies. A study of the schools of Mexico is now being made for the Fund by Frank Tannenbaum.

Bousfield Named To Post

Dr. Charles S. Johnson, head of the department of social science at Fisk university, is one of the three trustees who were elected at the annual meeting of the Julius Rosenwald Fund, Saturday, November 10. The others are Robert Maynard Hutchins, president of the University of Chicago, and Frank L. Sulzberger, manufacturer, and president of the Jewish Charities of Chicago.

Dr. Johnson is a member of the research staff of the TVA and author of several books, including "The Negro in Chicago," "The Negro in American Civilization," and "Shadow of the Plantation."

First On Major Board

Regarding Dr. Johnson's appointment, Edwin R. Embree, president of the Julius Rosenwald Fund, said: "While several foundations have given largely to Negro welfare, this is the first case in which a large national foundation has elected a Negro to its board of trustees. Dr. Johnson, however, was not chosen because he was a Negro, but because he is one of the most eminent social scientists in America regardless of race. He and Dr. W. W. Alexander, director of the commission in interracial relations at Atlanta, who is already a trustee of the Fund, probably have the widest and wisest acquaintances with the south and with the educational and interracial problems with which the fund is chiefly concerned."

Dr. M. O. Bousfield, vice president of the Liberty Life Insurance company of Chicago, and president of the National Medical Association, was appointed an associate director of the fund in charge of Negro health. Dr. Franklin C. McLean, professor of physiology at the University of Chicago, was chosen as consultant in medical services.

The general medical work of the fund, which is directed by Dr. Michael M. Davis, is concerned chiefly with the distribution of medical services to persons of moderate means. The fund has made extensive studies and has financed important demonstrations of pay clinics, hospitals, services at low fees, and health insurance.

Rosenwald Fund Shrunk $25,000,000 Since Year 1929

President Embree Says Principal, $30,000,000 Is Now $5,000,000.

DEPRESSION BLAMED FOR THE BIG DROP

Fund Still Aids Schools, Students, Hospitals.

CHICAGO.—(ANP)—The policy of the spending of the principal as well as income and the collapse of certain securities have caused the principal of the Rosenwald Fund to shrink from $30,000,000 in 1929 to $5,000,000, it was acknowledged last week by Edwin R. Embree, president.

"Instructions were given by Mr. Rosenwald," the fund president declared, to spend principal as well as income on the pressing needs of today. During recent years, even when income has ceased entirely, we have continued to pay out nearly one million dollars a year, chiefly to colored schools and other aspects of colored welfare and race relations.

Spent $2,000,000 in 3 Years

"For the past three fiscal years, from July, 1931, to June, 1934, the fund paid out on its various philanthropic programs a total of $2,467,375. Of this total, approximately $800,000 went into colored schools and colleges and another $450,000 into health and other aspects of colored welfare.

"While the remainder of the gifts was not directly to colored institutions, it has gone into medical services, social studies, and general education which affects all groups of the population. Certain items deserve special mention:

"The school building program which helped to erect 5,357 colored public schools in 838 counties of 15 Southern states, has now moved over to an interest in what goes on inside the schools. Fourteen young persons, both colored and white, are working this year in rural communities of Georgia, Arkansas, and Louisiana to find out what should be done and can be done, to improve the actual work of rural schools. Anot only excellent service institutions to colored patients but also centers of training to the medical and nursing professions

"During the depression years the fund has given special attention to the colored group's economic status. We called a conference in Washington in the spring of 1933, where the situation was thoroughly canvassed by government officials, economists, and business men of both races, and plans were made for active campaigns to see that the colored group was given consideration in all the proposals for relief and recovery.

Race Relations Helped

"In addition to general, non-racial activities in social studies and general education and in medical services, the fund is increasingly active in race relations throughout the world. During the past two years, we have given special attention to the position of primitive people under the rule of Western industrial nations and have issued reports on conditions especially with respect to education in American Samoa and the Dutch East Indies.

"These are a few of the many activities which the Rosenwald Fund is carrying on in spite of the loss of its great founder, and in spite of the slashing reduction in both the principal and income of our endowment. We in this office sadly miss Julius Rosenwald both personally and officially. It is the inspiration of his personality, quite as much as the endowment he created, which makes us eager to carry on the work in which he was so vitally interested."

Aided Hospitals

"In public health, the fund has given approximately one million dollars to build up a dozen important hospitals throughout the country so that they might be

Promotes Libraries

"In eleven Southern counties the fund is demonstrating the possibilities of country-wide library service, rural and urban, colored and white. Book trucks and branch libraries in schools and churches and homes are making books as freely available to all the people as air and water. Through these library demonstrations, Southern officials are learning how public services can be furnished without discrimination to all the people, regardless of race.

"As a part of the library program, small working libraries for children have been placed in 130 colored rural schools and contributions have been made to the building up of excellent libraries at thirty of the most important colored colleges. During the past three years, the fund has put $300,000 in these library programs.

"The fund is continuing its fellowship for colored persons. Through these fellowships, 365 of the most promising younger members of the race have been given opportunities for advanced study in preparation for teaching or for careers in music, the fine arts, business, and the professions. Of the group, 273 fellows have

FISCAL REPORT OF ROSENWALD FUND IS MADE

Total of $956,069 Spent During Year; Large Part to Negro

CHICAGO. — (ANP) — Report for the past year of the Julius Rosenwald Fund just issued by Edwin R. Embree, president, shows expenditures for the year of just under one million dollars, the exact figure being $956,069. Of this total, $426,774 went into the payment of principal and interest on bank loan and other fiscal obligations. The remaining $529,295 represents gifts to various aspects of the Fund's philanthropic work.

The chief donations were to race relations throughout the world with special emphasis upon Negro education and welfare in the United States and to a special program of pay clinics, health insurance, and other efforts toward a better distribution of medical services to persons of moderate means.

Builds 5,357 Schools

The Rosenwald Fund is best known for its extensive program of school house building for Negroes through which it has cooperated with 883 counties in 15 southern states in the building of a total of 5,357 rural schools for Negroes which have become a part of the regular public school systems of these communities. This year, the Fund is turning its attention from buildings to the educational programs within the schools, with a view of trying to find out what is desirable and possible in a rural school system for any race. The Fund has appointed fourteen young people to spend the year in schools both white and colored in the southern states. A council of educators and officials is guiding the work. At the end of one or two years of careful exploration, the Fund hopes to have important findings that may result in reorganization of school procedures in rural communities.

Forty Thousand Dollars Allotted to Work of Finding the Wrongs in Rural Schools

Chicago, Dec. (ANP) — Forty thousand dollars was appropriated by trustees of the Julius Rosenwald Fund Monday for exploration into rural education in an attempt to improve the small country schools and to relate their work more closely to rural life.

Teachers Underpaid

Commenting on the new explorations into rural education, Edwin R. Embree, president of the Fund pointed out that in the recent rapid development of high schools and colleges the little rural school had been largely neglected. Its teachers are the lowest paid of all educational officers; its course of study has almost no relation to the farm communities which it is supposed to serve. In fact, the present tendency is to urbanize rural children as though they were to spend their lives in a big city, instead of inspiring them to become good dairy farmers or better crop producers.

"The Fund," Mr. Embree said, has sent fourteen young explorers into rural schools of three states, Georgia, Arkansas and Louisiana. The study is beginning in the South because that section is still largely rural. We have already cooperated with fifteen southern states in the construction of 5,357 rural schools. The relations of the races there and the separate schools for white and colored make for peculiar problems in education."

The Simmons in Charge

A council of leading educators, students of social affairs, and public officials is guiding the work. Mr. and Mrs. James F. Simon, Chicagoans, themselves graduates of a remarkable rural school in Colorado, are in immediate charge.

They are assisted by a dozen recent college graduates, including both colored and white workers, who have had experience in rural school teaching. Each explorer will live around in one community after another in order to get a complete view of what the families do, how they spend their time, what are their interests and occupations, and especially what they are being taught.

Mrs. Simon, who did some of the original investigation which led to the present program, told of visiting a country school in which the teacher was struggling to educate her class by means of a geography published in 1927. The lesson concerned the relations between Venezuela and Colombia and the United States.

She called on one student, "Now, Camille, we're on the second paragraph. What does it say?" Camille said glibly, "There are lots of people in Canada and they fight all the time." What the paragraph said was that trade relations with the west coast countries of South America were made much easier by the cutting of the Panama Canal.

Camille could not read, and anyhow, she did not care.

To Improve Small Schools

"While consolidated schools are creating larger units for the higher grades," said Mr. Embree, "it is probably desirable to keep early schooling in the little one-teacher and two-teacher schools right in the communities where the pupils live."

Among the members of the council in charge of the work are: Charles H. Judd of the University of Chicago, John J. Coss of Columbia university, Burton Fowler of the Progressive Education association, Lloyd Warner of Harvard university, Leo M. Favrot of the General Education board, Charles S. Johnson of Fisk university, W. W. Alexander of Atlanta, Arthur D. Wright of the Jeanes and Slater funds, and public school officials of the three states in which the explorations are being conducted.

ROSENWALD FUND MAKES CONTRIBUTION

Seek to Adapt Program of Country Schools to Communities

Rosenwald Fund Grants $40,000 for Educational Study

Improvement of Small Country Schools is the Principal Aim.

14 EXPLORERS START IN SOUTHERN STATES

12-13-34

Intimate Observation of Home Life Planned.

CHICAGO (ANP.)—Forty thousand dollars was appropirated by trustees of the Julius Rosenwald Fund, Monday, for exploration into rural education in an attempt to improve the small country schools and to relate their work more closely to rural life.

Commenting on the new plan, Edwin R. Embree, white, president of the fund, pointed out that in the recent rapid development of high schools and colleges, the little rural school had been largely neglected

Its teachers are the lowest paid of all educational officers, he said, its course of study has almost no relation to the farm communities which it is supposed to serve. In fact, the fund head continued, the present tendency is to urbanize rural children as though they were to spend their lives in a big city, instead of inspiring them to become good dairy farmers or better crop producers.

Project Begins in South

"The fund," Mr. Embree said, 'has sent fourteen young explorers into rural schools of three states, Georgia, Arkansas, and Louisiana. The study is beginning in the South because that section is still largely rural.

"We have already cooperated with fifteen Southern states in the construction of 5,357 rural schools. The relations of the races there and the separate schools for white and colored make for peculiar problems in education."

First-hand Probe Planned

A council of leading educators, students of social affairs, and public officials, is guiding the work.

They are assisted by a dozen recent college graduates, including both colored and white workers, who have had experience in rural school teaching.

Each explorer will live around in one community after another in order to get a complete view of what the families do, how they spend their time, what their interests and occupations are, and especially what they are being taught.

Small Schools Favored

"While consolidated schools are creating larger units for the higher grades," said Mr. Embree, "it is probably desirable to keep early schooling in the little one-teacher and two-teacher schools, right in the communities where the pupils live."

Among the members of the council in charge of the work are: Charles S. Johnson of Fisk University; W. W. Alexander, white, of Atlanta; and public school officials of the three states in which the explorations are being conducted.

Educational Funds-1934

Other Boards.

HOLD CONFERENCE ON COLLEGES FOR NEGRO YOUTH

Reporter

Washington.—(CNS)—Three score of the most distinguished representatives of philanthropic boards and religious denominations fostering and maintaining colleges for Negro youth, met here January 4th and 5th under the auspices of the John P. Slater Fund in a most significant conference. The agenda of the two days' sessions of the conference included dispassionate discussions as to the purposes and functions of the private colleges for Negro youth; the necessary number of the 118 Negro institutions, doing college work, that are actually needed for the adequate training of Negro youth in higher education; and the essential changes needed in practices and policies of these institutions.

The meetings were held in the lounge of the Brookings Institution Building, at 722 Jackson Place, northwest and among the distinguished representatives of philanthropic boards and religious bodies present were: Dr. Trevor Arnett, of the General Education Board; Edwin R. Embree, of the Rosenwald Fund; Dr. Anson Phelps, of the Phelps-Stokes Fund; Dr. Arthur D. Wright, of the Jeanes and Slater Funds; D. Ambrose Caliver, of the United States Office of Education; Dr. George Zook, United States Commissioner of Education; Dr. F. C. Eiselen, of the Methodist Episcopal Church; Dr. Robert W. Patton, of the Episcopal Church; Bishop R. A. Carter, of the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church; President John Hope, of Atlanta University; President Thomas Elsa Jones, of Fisk University; President Arthur Howe, of Hampton Institute; President Mordecai Johnson and Dr. E. J. Scott, Howard University; Dr. W. T. B. Williams, of the Jeanes and Slater Funds; and Fred McCuistion, of the Southern Association of Colleges.

Arthur D. Wright, of the Jeans and Slater Funds, the moving spirit of the conference, presided and the discussions centered about the purposes and functions of the private colleges. The discussions proved vital and highly informing; and a continuation committee was appointed to carry on to a possibly subsequent conference.

The eight comprehensive statistical tables distributed at the conference included detailed figures and miscelleaneous data for most of the 118 colleges offering college work, classified as follows: Offering four years of college work, 76; offering three years of college work, 3; offering two years of college work, 36; offering only specialized work, 3; total number of regular undergraudate college students, 21,643. Total number of graduate, professional and special students, 16,631. Total number of secondary and elementary students, 15,891. Grand total of all students served, 54,163. Total number of instructors employed, 2,879. Total number of B.A. and B.S. degrees granted, 1932-1933, 2,296. Total amount of Endowment of all institutions, $33,338,324.79. Total value of plants (land, buildings, equipment), $62,909,582.37. Total indebtedness of all institutions, $2,441,-439.13. Total annual expenditures for maintenance, $9,237,193.32. Total deficits of all institutions for 1932-1933, $215,286.27. Total amount owed instructors, June 30, 1933, $110,162.91.

Dr. James H. Dillard (retired) of the Jeanes and Slater Funds, who is counted the father of the movement fostering colleges for Negro youth was not in attendance at the conference on account of illness.

Federal Funds - 1934

ABC'S OF THE GOVERNMENT

Last year brought many things. But notable among them are the numerous Federal agencies with their alphabetical names. With a whole year ahead in which to do it the Citizens and Taxpayers, weary of solitaire and crossword puzzles might memorize the score or more of agencies composing what some have called the Government's alphabet soup.

They are:

AAA—Agricultural Adjustment Administration.
CAB—Consumers' Advisory Board.
CC—Consumers' Council.
CCC—Civilian Conservation Corps.
CCC—Commodity Credit Corporation.
CSB—Central Statistical Board.
CWA—Civil Works Administration.
EC—Executive Council.
ECPC—Executive Commercial Policy Committee.
EHFA—Electrical Home and Farm Authority.
FACA—Federal Alcohol Control Administration.
FCA—Farm Credit Association.
FCT—Office of Federal Coordinator of Transportation.
FDIC—Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.
FERA—Federal Emergency Relief Administration.
FHLBB—Federal Home Loan Bank Board.
FSRC—Federal Surplus Relief Corporation.
GSC—Grain Stabilization Corporation.
HOLC—Home Owners Loan Corporation.
IAB—Industrial Advisory Board.
IBRT—Interdepartmental Board on Reciprocal Treaties.
ITPC—Interdepartmental Trade Policy Committee.
LAB—Labor Advisory Board.
NCB—National Compliance Board.
NEC—National Emergency Council.
NIRA—National Industrial Recovery Act.
NIRB—National Industrial Recovery Board.
NLB—National Labor Board.
NRA—National Recovery Administration.
PWA—Public Works Administration.
PWEHC—Public Works Emergency Housing Corporation.
SAB—Science Advisory Board.
SBPW—Special Board of Public Works.
SRB—State Recovery Board.
TCFT—Temporary Committee on Foreign Trade.
TVA—Tennessee Valley Authority.

We give this as a New Year's gift to those who would like to "keep up with The Government this year. Better paste it over your shaving mirror for early morning reference.

Federal Emergency Relief Administration.

Educational Funds - Negro

Federal Funds.
Madison, Ga., Madisonian
March 23, 1934

Relief Of Georga Negroes Declared A Grave Problem

With negroes comprising one-third of the population of Georgia and nearly one-half the total on the Federal Emergency Relief Administration rolls in the state, the problem of rehabilitating this group constitutes a grave problem, it was revealed Monday by Forrester B. Washington, negro director of the national negro division of the FERA.

Director Washington, who before his appointment about a month ago as administrator for the negroes was head of the Atlanta School of Social Work, is an outstanding leader of his race. He is in Atlanta to attend the two-day conference of federal and state administrators mapping out a program for rural relief, meeting at the Biltmore Hotel.

"Out of a total negro population of nearly 13,000,000 people, I should estimate that 30 per cent of the negroes of the United States are on the relief rolls," he said. "This figure is much higher in proportion to population than for white people," he pointed out.

In explaining this high percentage he said that in many instances it could be traced to the displacement of negro workers by white people during the depression. He stated that this had been happening in all parts of th ecountry since the early days of the depression.

In discussing the situation in Georgia, Administrator Washington said that the negro population of the state was approximately 1,000,000 persons, and that he believed probably about 15 or 20 per cent were on the relief rolls or should be there.

Indiscussing the problem which he is faced with, Washington said that he hoped to be able to work the negro into the proposed rural relief program as outlined by Colonel Lawrence Westbrook at the meeting of the southeastern administrators, and see that he got his proportional share of the relief.

"There are many negro farmers now in dire need of help and it is my job to see that these families are given a subsistence so that in time they may also become self-supporting," he said.

One of the many problems faced by the negro administration is that of getting the negro "white collar" worker a job. The plight of the negro school-teacher, physician and skilled worker was pointed out and Washington said that it was the hardest task of all to get these people placed.

The negro in stranded populations such as the coal fields, in the cigar factories of Key West and in the automobile industry of Detroit are examples of huge groups of negroes out of work and unable to move on to other areas, he pointed out.

He stated that at present he believed that it was easier to get the negro help in the south than it was in the north.

Assisting the director are Mary Chaney, of South Carolina, and Alfred Smith, of Washington. The three have charge of all the negro work in the country.

U. S. TO LEND SCHOOL FUNDS TO 17 STATES

Telegraph

Money to Be Used to Employ Teachers For Rural Districts Lacking Cash

4-2-34

GEORGIA'S PART $1,822,000

Macon, Ga.

Emergency Relief Officials to Co-operate With Educational Authorities

WASHINGTON, April 2. (AP)—The federal government is prepared to advance a maximum of $12,372,650 to keep rural schools open in seventeen states until the end of the term.

Harry L. Hopkins, relief administrator, said tonight the money would be sent to employ teachers in school districts that had used all their available local resources to remain open.

The exact amounts to be granted the states will be determined jointly by special field auditors of the federal emergency relief administration, the state superintendents of schools, and the state emergency relief administrators.

The maximum amounts that will be granted to the various states, depending on the findings follow:

STATE	Maximum Amount
Arkansas	$ 650,000
Arizona	300,000
Colorado	70,000
Alabama	2,290,000
Florida	800,000
Georgia	1,822,000
Kentucky	361,500
Louisiana	1,100,000
Mississippi	1,350,000
Missouri	900,000
North Dakota	400,000
Oregon	255,000
South Carolina	400,000
Utah	119,150
New Mexico	270,000
Nebraska	85,000
Tennessee	1,200,000

CLINTON, IND.
CLINTONIAN

MAR 27 1934

U. S. Aiding 2,200 Negro Students In Colleges

Clipped

WASHINGTON, D. C., (CNS)—In February the Federal Emergency Relief Administration announced a program to help financially one hundred thousand college and university students during the ensuing semester. The plan provided that worthy young men and women be given jobs by the educational institutions and be paid from $10 to $20 a month from Government relief funds, the colleges to waive all tuition, registration and other fees.

The cost of the program is about $1,017,612 a month with more than 70,000 young men and women receiving aid. Among the 1,207 educational institutions listed in the movement are eighty odd colored instiutions caring for some 2,200 students at an approximate cost to the Federal Government of $31,000 per month.

Aproximately three-fourths of the students helped are those who would have dropped out at the end of the first semester for financial reasons, and about one-fourth are new students who would have been unable to enter without the income from a part time job. The jobs provide an income of approximately $15.00 per month.

FIRST ON RELIEF

The Federal Emergency Relief Administration has been taking a census of the millions of Americans dependent on relief in the past year or two. It finds that more than two-fifths of them are children under 16. This seems natural. Families with a number of children exhaust their resources sooner—and often have smaller resources to start with.

It is found, too, that Negro families appear on relief rolls in numbers out of proportion to their incidence in the general population. Here, too, the cause is natural. The Negro, with few exceptions, is in the lowest economic group even in normal times and is among the first to go under in depressed times.

Other facts not so easily explained have come to light. Individuals without families (they are called one-person families in the census terminology) constitute 13 per cent of the whole number of families on relief, although they represent only 8 per cent of the national population. Incidentally less has been done for them than for any other group.

From a study of its census figures FERA ought to learn a good deal about relief needs—where they arise first, what has been done about them and what ought to be done. It is important to make such studies now, not only to facilitate the early restoration of these victims of our social system to a satisfactory status, but also to prevent mistakes in the future when depressions threaten again.

Teachers Must Refund Federal Pay Over $100

Limit Set By Hopkins Is Deemed Retroactive By Alabama Relief Officials

Advertiser

Few Are Affected

4-22-34

Prevailing Wage In State Schools $60 To $75; All Instructors Notified

Montgomery

Ruling by Director Harry L. Hopkins of the FERA limiting to $100 a month salaries paid to teachers of rural schools out of Federal education relief funds allotted to Alabama, is construed by Alabama Relief Administration officials to be retroactive in its application, with the result that in all cases where salaries of more than that have already been paid from Federal funds recently disbursed the amount of excess will be deducted from the next pay checks drawn on the same funds that are issued to such teachers. The base amount of all such checks before deduction is made will be, of course, $100 or, if for more than a month's services, compensation at the rate of $100 a month.

Salaries of rural school teachers who receive $100 a month or less for their services, are not affected in any way by Director Hopkins's ruling. That this ruling actually is retroactive as to salaries of over $100 a month is not yet certain.

State relief authorities, however, so understand it, and their construction of its meaning will prevail pending receipt of definite information on the point from Washington, where inquiry as to its exact application now awaits an answer.

Advice of the limitation placed on the monthly salary of rural teachers, was contained in a telegram from Mr. Hopkins received Friday by Thad Holt, director of the Alabama Relief Administration. In his message, the Federal Director not only set out this limitation, but also announced that salaries of school principals and superintendents were not payable out of relief funds. No payments of salaries to such officials had been made from relief money already disbursed in Alabama, but salaries of more than $100 a month of some teachers who were originally employed at that figure, were paid.

Relatively Few Affected

It was learned yesterday, however, that the number of teachers receiving a salary of more than $100 a month is relatively small—not more than six per cent in any county. The average salary of the rural school teacher in this State, it developed, is around $75 a month, while the average for some counties is as low as $60. Salaries of some other teachers, it was ascertained, are at the rate of $125; while a few receive $150, and a very few $175—those receiving the higher salaries being what are known as teacher-principals or teaching-principals who render the dual service of teaching and performing the duties usually devolving on regularly employed principals of schools.

Notice that the State Relief Administration had construed the $100 a month salary limitation rule to be retroactive, was contained in a letter made public yesterday, from A. P. Morgan, Jr., chief accountant for the State relief organization, to A. C. Young, disbursing officer for teachers emergency funds, at the State Department of Education.

Calling attention to the limitation decreed by Mr. Hopkins, the letter said:

"We believe this to be retroactive and, therefore, it will be necessary for you to check the salaries that have already been paid to ascertain whether there are any in excess of $100 per month. In cases where the salaries have been paid for more than $100 per month, please make the necessary adjustments on the next checks to these parties."

Yesterday afternoon, in a letter forwarded to superintendents in counties and cities applying for Federal school aid and to principals of all State Secondary Agricultural Schools, Dr. Edgar L. Morphet, director of the Division of Research and Information of the State Department of Education set out the text of Mr. Hopkins's telegram and the letter of notification of the retroactiveness of the rulings contained in it, from the chief accountant of the Alabama Relief Administration.

In his communication, Dr. Morphet said the telegram was the first indication from Federal relief authorities that there would be any limitation on salaries paid teachers from Federal relief funds, other than that these salaries must not be greater than salaries paid prior to Feb. 5. He also advised that Dr. A. F. Harman, State Superintendent of Education has asked Washington authorities for a further interpretation of Mr. Hopkins's telegram, particularly with reference to the question of whether the limitation as to the amount of salaries is to be retroactive.

Wants Payrolls Submitted

"Please continue to submit your payrolls on Federal Relief Funds giving the actual monthly salary of teachers paid prior to Feb. 5, as you have done in the past," Dr. Morphet said in his letter. "Any necessary change due to this $100 limitation can be made by the disbursing officer. According to the Alabama Plan, approved February 8, only teachers and teaching principals devoting half or more of their time to actual class room teaching are to be placed on the Federal Relief pay rolls. It is our interpretation that this procedure will not be changed in any way by this telegram of April 19." The telegram referred to is that from Mr. Hopkins to Mr. Holt.

Though nothing has been heard regarding the results of the check recently completed by FERA auditors of the financial needs of Alabama's rural schools, on whose report, it is understood, depends the release of the additional $1,290,000 Federal aid for education recently allocated to this State, Dr. Harman yesterday placed in the mails a letter of reassurance addressed to county and city school officials concerned. He said

"This letter will advise you that the first allotment from Federal Emergency Relief Funds for payment of salaries of teachers in this State was made available on April 12. Checks for payment of salaries for the period including February and March have already been mailed to most counties and cities whose records are approved. After this week it is hoped that checks can be mailed as promptly as pay rolls are received and approved. The State Department of Education is cooperating with the Alabama Relief Administration in preparing these checks in order that salaries may reach all teachers concerned as promptly as possible.

"The Federal authorities have completed their study of our records and made their report to Washington. We have been expecting official word concerning this report for some time. It is our intention to communicate with you just as soon as any official word reaches us. Although we have no written official report as yet, we have every reason to believe that we shall get whatever amount up to $2,290,000 is needed by this State to keep the schools in operation a full normal term. I recommend that you convey this information to your principals and teachers so that they may have as much assurance as it is possible to give at this time." The $2,290,000 referred to by Dr. Harman is inclusive of the $1,000,000 already released and the additional $1,290,000 allocated to Alabama, the release of which has not yet been ordered."

So far, 59 counties and 22 cities in Alabama, have applied for federal aid to keep their public schools open for normal terms, in addition to the 11 State Secondary Agricultural Schools. In the 39 counties alone 10,855 teachers are employed in the public schools where a total of 445,428 children are under instruction.

The FERA Inaugurates Genuine Rehabilitation

Newspapers of recent date have carried a somewhat inconspicuous dispatch from New Orleans relative to the plan of the FERA to make farm populations self-sustaining in the South. It seems that one of the assistants of Harry Hopkins, the federal emergency relief administrator, made an address in which he spoke of fundamentally changing the system of tenant farming in this part of the country. To hear the discussion, state relief administrators from Alabama, Mississippi and Alabama had been assembled.

"With the ending of the tenant system," declared the emissary from Washington, "one of the principal causes of economic trouble in the agricultural South will be eliminated."

That is indeed a most reserved statement of the matter. The speaker would not have exaggerated one jot if he had stated in a forthright manner that ending the tenant system of farming would eliminate the most basic and perennial cause of trouble in the economic South. If the FERA is able to carry out this enormous undertaking, or even to make a firm start in that direction, it can then be said with conviction that the New Deal has been a success, so far as this section of the United States is concerned.

The Associated Press dispatch from New Orleans did not give the details of the program designed to make the tenant farmers self-sustaining. But, from various public statements which have been issued by officials of the FERA, one is encouraged to believe that the federal government is on the point of allowing at least some of the tenant farmers to see how it feels to be out of debt to a landlord or money lender—an experience which will undoubtedly be entirely new to most of those who have known only the serfdom of modern agriculture in the South.

Nor should the landlords or the money lenders themselves view these efforts of the FERA as being directed against their power and interests. If the tenant farmers can be given the exaltation which would come to them from a touch of liberty and independence, they would soon make more responsible renters of land and more reliable borrowers of money.

The building of self-respect among the tenant farmers would soon result in giving them initiative and enterprise. As both producers and purchasers of goods, they would begin to count for something really constructive in Southern economy. The landlords and bankers have nothing to lose from this new project being promulgated by the FERA. On the contrary, they—like the tenant farmers themselves—have everything to gain.

3,000 TEACHERS TO GET U. S. AID

Relief Funds Go Directly to Instructors, Sum Total Is Raised

More than 3,000 South Carolina school teachers will be eligible to draw their pay directly from the federal government in the near future, Dr. H. L. Fulmer of the state department of education said today.

A sum of $346,634 in federal relief funds to extend South Carolina school terms this spring will be distributed among the teachers directly, Fulmer said. A maximum of 2,868 white and 489 negro teachers may receive it.

Thirty-six of the 46 counties have had their applications to participate in the fund approved, the official said, and several other requests are pending.

The federal allotment can be used only to pay teachers. Costs of transportation, classroom materials, maintenance, and supervision must be met by the counties or districts.

Originally $250,000, the relief grant has been swelled to its present total by the approval of applications for eight additional counties. They are:

Allendale, $8,385; Chesterfield, $22,902; Greenwood, $2,840; Kershaw, $5,077; Laurens, $11,694; Lexington, $19,270; Marion, $14,345; and Spartanburg, $26,733.

Counties previously allotted extension funds are Abbeville, Aiken, Bamberg, Barnwell, Chester, Clarendon, Colleton, Darlington, Dillon, Dorchester, Edgefield, Florence, Greenville, Hampton, Horry, Lancaster, Lee, McCormick, Marlboro, Newberry, Oconee, Pickens, Saluda, Orangeburg, Sumter, Union, Williamsburg, and York.

National expenditures of federal funds for schools have been carried out upon the basis that local school funds have fallen short in many instances and threaten to curtail the terms. The Richland county application is being prepared.

U. S. Aid Again Forces Wedges In School Doors

Half Million Rural Children

Assured Continuance Of Education In Alabama

Checks Prepared

$1,266,909 Presumably Is For Teachers' Salaries; 11,000 To Share Cash

A full seven months term for more than a half million rural school children in Alabama and continued employment for over 11,000 teachers was assured yesterday when the Federal Government presented to the State an additional $1,266,909 for payment of rural teachers' salaries.

The amount is included in a check for $2,563,339 received by Thad Holt, director of the Alabama Relief Administration, the remainder to be expended for all other relief activities.

The Federal Emergency Relief Administration, about a month ago, contributed $1,000,000 for salaries to operate the rural schools. The amount received yesterday brings the total for school salaries to $2,266,909.

No Instructions Received

While on advice regarding the purpose of the $1,266,909 accompanied the check Mr. Holt said he assured it was for payment of rural teachers' salaries.

"In the absence of definite word," Mr. Holt said, "we are assuming that the Federal audit recently completed on Alabama's rural school needs has been approved for payment of the amount included in the check.

"Director Harry L. Hopkins, of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration has been generous with Alabama, the amount being sufficient for completion of a statutory normal term of 140 school days, even though this term in some instances will exceed the five-year average of Alabama rural schools in some counties."

Checks Mailed Rapidly

The amount is about $33,000 less than estimated by the State Department of Education, prior to the audit by the auditors of the FERA. Checks are being mailed to teachers as rapidly as payrolls are received.

The need for Federal aid to insure operation of the schools became apparent last year when it was announced that virtually all of the schools would be compelled to close during January or early in February.

The amount for general relief work and other relief activities aside from the payment of teachers was as follows:

For general relief and work program, $1,200,000; transient bureau and transient employment projects, $61,696; National Reemployment Service, $18,218, and student aid for part time students in colleges, $16,516.

Educational Funds—1934

Federal Funds

Federal Emergency Relief Administration.

$1,414,940 To Be Allotted To Race Colleges

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Each college president is held responsible for the program in his institution. Students will be employed in socially-desirable work on and off the campus. On the campus they will be engaged in research, clerical, office, library, museum and laboratory work, while off campus activities include community education, health and welfare projects.

The selection of students to receive aid is to be from among those who without this help would be unable to attend or remain in college. The quot afor each college is 12 per cent of the enrollment as of Oct. 15, 1933. A student is permitted to earn as much as $20 a month, but the allotment of funds to each college will be on the basis of $15 a month for each of 12 per cent of its enrollment of full-time students.

Among the number of colleges and universities to this aid, the maximum number of students they may assist with Federal funds and the maximum allotment the state ERA may make ot the colleges each month during the present college year are the following:

Name of Institution	Quota	Monthly Allowance
ALABAMA		
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State A & M Institute	12	180.00
Montgomery State Teachers College	36	540.00
Talladega College	24	360.00
Tuskegee Normal & Industrial Institute	97	1,455.00
ARKANSAS		
Philander Smith Col.	13	195.00
Shorter College	7	
Arkansas State College	61	
Agricultural, Mechanical and Normal Col.	19	
DELAWARE		
State College for Colored Students	9	
FLORIDA		
Bethune-Cookman Col.	14	
Edward Waters College	9	
Fla. A. & M. College	52	
GEORGIA		
Gammon Theological Seminary	7	
Morris Brown College	29	
Clark University	38	
Georgia State Industrial College	44	
Paine College	15	
Shorter College	21	
Morehouse College	28	
Spelman College	24	
Atlanta University	5	
Fort Valley N. and I. School	14	
LOUISIANA		
New Orleans Univ.	24	
Straight College	16	
Xavier College	49	
MARYLAND		
Morgan College	46	
Md. Normal School	11	
MISSISSIPPI		
Alcorn A & M College	30	
Campbell College	4	
Jackson College	8	
Mississippi Industrial College	6	
Piney Woods School	5	
Rust College	8	
Tougaloo College	11	
MISSOURI		
Lincoln University	28	
Western College	4	
NORTH CAROLINA		
North Carolina College for Negroes	26	
Winston-Salem Teachers College	29	
Bennett Col for Women	23	
John C. Smith Univ.	30	
Livingstone College	16	
Shaw University	28	
St. Augustine College	25	
A. and T. College	32	
OHIO		
Wilberforce University	71	
OKLAHOMA		
C. A. & N. University	66	
PENNSYLVANIA		
Lincoln University	35	
SOUTH CAROLINA		
Allen University	24	
Benedict College	33	
Claflin University	14	
Morris College	19	
State A. & M. College	41	
Voorhees N & I School	4	
TENNESSEE		
Meharry Medical Col.	24	
Fisk University	36	
Knoxville College	27	
Lane College	38	
LeMoyne College	26	
TEXAS		
Bishop College	21	
Guadalupe College	9	
Jarvis Christian Col.	12	
Prairie View State Normal & Industrial Col.	62	
Sam Houston State Teachers College	69	
St. Philips Junior College, Inc.	8	
Texas College	27	
Wiley College	38	
VIRGINIA		
Hampton Institute	94	
Virginia State College for Negroes	70	
Va. Union University	33	
WEST VIRGINIA		
Storer College	5	
W. Va. State College	63	
Bluefield State Teachers College	26	
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA		
Howard University	131	1,965.00
Miner Teachers College	63	945.00

THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT INVESTS IN EDUCATION

Encouraging to members of the teaching profession has been the aid which the Federal Emergency Program has given to education during the year 1933-1934. A statistical summary of this aid reveals:

1. For public schools $16,500,000
2. For unemployed teachers through adult schools and nursery schools $8,000,000
3. Loans to school districts to pay teachers' salaries due prior to June 1934 $75,000,000
4. Loans and grants from PWA for school buildings $75,000,000
5. From CWA for repairs and improvement of school buildings $60,000,000
6. Scholarships for college students $6,000,000.

Illuminating as these figures may be, we are reminded that the school crisis has not passed, and that many schools will have to close, or will not be able to open unless there is a continuation of Federal Aid for 1934-35. Recent news releases have assured us that the schools will not be forgotten in the Federal Emergency Relief Program. Allotments have been made to each county in the state for the operation of adult schools of the academic and vocational type. These schools are to be taught by teachers who would otherwise be unemployed. The program, if carried out, should mean much good to the educational program in Alabama.

NEGRO SCHOOL WORK WILL BE EXPANDED

Many On Relief Rolls Get Added Advantages

By Scripps-Howard Alliance.

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FERA Gives Five Colored Educators Places in Adult Education Set-up

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North Carolina has two colored FERA supervisors of Adult Education and one Negro Nursery school supervisor. Virginia has three colored district FERA supervisors. The District of Columbia has one FERA Adult Education supervisor and also a colored FERA nursery supervisor. The following summary of the educational background of those chosen for this work bespeaks their high

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National, Ala.

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10-2-34

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Dorsey A. Wilkinson and Wilhelmina E. Hamlin, graduates of Industrial College,

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Assistant Supervisor Nursery Schools—**District of Columbia**

Mrs. Flaxie H. Pinkett, Cornell University, A. B.; B. S. in Home Economics Howard University; and M. A. in Education, N. Y. University, 1934. Courses in Child Psychology, Child Care, Development Dietetics, Principles and Methods in Teaching and Supervision of Kindergarten Activities, Personnel Administration.

Assistant Supervisor of Adult Education FERA—**Georgia**

L. S. Mollette, graduate of Talladega and Georgia State College. For a number of years extension worker of Fort Valley Agricultural and Industrial School.

Assistant Supervisor of FERA Adult Education—**Louisiana**

J. S. Jones.

Assistant Supervisor of FERA Adult Education—**North Carolina**

Juliett V. Phifer, State Normal School, Fayetteville, B. S. Winston-Salem Teachers College.

Louise E. Cooper, Rocky Mount teacher, Jeanes teacher, Wake County and graduate college department Hampton Institute.

Supervisor Nursery Schools—**North Carolina**

Miss Maria McIver, Jeanes teacher, Halifax County, A. B. Hampton Institute.

Supervisor of Adult Education FERA—**Texas**

Thos. L. Holly, B. A., M. A., Kansas University.

Assistant Supervisor of FERA Adult Education—**South Carolina**

Mrs. Dora E. Daniels, A. & M. College, Orangeburg, S. C.; Jeanes home demonstrator, Hampton Institute, one year.

The classes under this program are of several types: (1) Those in which instruction is for adults from the elementary to the fifth grade; (2) those for general instruction covering many subjects; (3) groups in which instruction is given; (4) groups for vocational rehabilitation (5) nursery school classes; and (6) rural classes.

Educational Funds-1934

Federal Emergency Relief Administration. C.W.A. P.W.A.

Federal Funds.

Federal Money Granted To Pay Rural Teachers

Advertiser

Allotment Of Funds Will Keep Schools Operating In Towns Under 5,000

2-4-34

Harman Notified

Montgomery paper

Holt Instructed To Honor Checks When Approved By State Superintendent

Advised yesterday by Congressman Lister Hill that Federal funds had been made available effective at once, for payment of salaries of teachers of rural schools and schools in towns with a population of 5,000 or under in Alabama, Dr. A. F. Harman, State Superintendent of Education, said that action assured operation of all of these public schools for normal terms.

The notice from Congressman Hill was contained in a telegram dispatched by him from Washington to Dr. Harman, as follows: "Delighted to advise you Director Harry Hopkins advises me that the Civil Works Administration will supply money necessary for all rural schools in Alabama and all schools in towns with population of 5,000 or under to operate for their normal term.

"Hopkins advises that today he has not the facts or figures to tell you just how much money will be sent you for the month of February but he has advised Thad Holt, State Director CWA for him to honor all checks of teachers which have been approved by him and by you as State Superintendent of Education."

Dr. Harman was unable to say definitely last night just how much would be required to complete normal public school terms throughout the State for the present school year, but estimated the necessary at approximately $1,500,000. Some 26 or 29 cities in the State will not be benefitted, because of the population limit, he said.

In order to obtain the Federal emergency school money, rural school districts and towns eligible for the relief, will be called upon to establish that they have made an earnest effort to maintain their schools with their own resources.

While no part of the money will be available to the city schools of Montgomery, finances will be provided for the aid of county schools here, it is understood. Though the county has not imposed the district millage tax for education, it has levied and is now collecting a gasoline tax which yields more revenue than the other had it been authorized.

The first indication to reach Dr. Harman that Federal aid to meet the public school crisis in Alabama was in prospect, was contained in a telegram received by him Thursday from L. R. Alderman, Director, Emergency Educational Program, of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, in Washington. In his message, Mr. Alderman said:

"Decision made here increases educational allotment to States for communities less than 5,000 population where districts have made maximum financial effort to keep elementary and secondary schools open. Relief teachers may be supplied when local and State funds will be exhausted to continue school normal term with same teaching load. Teachers already employed whose sole source of income is their salary may be continued. Pay not higher than stipulated during current year. No funds for administration janitorial service maintenance equipment or supplies and none for back salaries. This will be under same administrative set up as other educational projects under approved State plan. Please furnish this office today if possible with estimate funds needed for February for this purpose."

Dr. Harman immediately replied he would answer within the next few hours giving the estimated amount of funds needed in Alabama for February; and later wired Mr. Alderman as follows:

"Replying further to your telegram February first. After calculations by statistical and financial attaches of this Department we estimate $500,000 needed for month of February. This estimate made in terms of your telegram namely to keep elementary and secondary schools open this month."

The following day, Dr. Harman, in a letter to Mr. Alderman, said: "Yesterday I wired you our best estimate concerning funds needed to keep the schools in this State about to close in operation during the month of February. Our estimate of $500,000 was based on actual monthly salary pay roll and on statements concerning the probable date of closing of schools sent to this Department during the first week in January. Since those reports were made there have been some revisions of which we do not have a complete record. When we have a complete check on all counties and cities to date we may find that our present estimate may be reduced somewhat.

"We are today sending out a request for full information from all counties and cities and should have available within a short time a figure which will represent actual needs rather than our best estimate."

Millions For Universities

Higher education in Virginia will be benefited by $3,650,000 in federal funds, the money to be used for additions and improvements to the physical properties of several institutions. All the projects involved, it is stated, are self-liquidating and will impose no additional tax burden on the State.

Among the nine PWA projects, already approved, Virginia Polytechnic Institute gets the largest slice, the sum of $1,066,000 to be used for a students' dormitory, faculty dormitory, utilities building, heating and administrative building and water and sewer improvements.

Ancient William and Mary comes next on the list, with a grant of $650,000 for a students' dormitory, student activities building and an amphitheater.

The University of Virginia has been given an outright grant of $37,000 toward the construction of an art museum, which is to cost in the neighborhood of $150,000, and will also get $379,000 for a new engineering building.

V. M. I. will receive $360,000 for a new mess hall, improvements to the chemistry building, military store, utilities building and tailor shop.

The Fredericksburg State Teachers College gets $335,000 in loans and grants for three new dormitories.

The Harrisonburg State Teachers' College will get $140,000 for a new dormitory, and the State Teachers College at East Radford will receive $135,000 for a new dining hall.

The Virginia State College for Negroes at Petersburg will get $235,424 for a dormitory, gymnasium, four teachers' cottages and an eight-unit garage.

In addition to projects, indicated above, and already approved, there are other projects for which consideration is being sought involving $669,710 in loans and grants. One of these is from the University of Virginia which is asking $204,975 for an addition to its hospital. The Medical College of Virginia is seeking $130,000 for a central heating plant in one project and $294,735.57 in another for a laundry, dormitory and gymnasium. The Farmville State Teachers' College wants $40,000 for a swimming pool and a building to house it.—Nashville Banner.

Funds Provided To Aid Students Through College

Advertiser

Allotments to colleges for the month of February which have submitted applications for Government aid in providing funds to needy students were announced yesterday by Thad Holt, director of the Alabama Relief Administration. 2-13-34

Thus far, Mr. Holt said, only 10 of the eligible schools have submitted applications. Other college applications are expected to be received during the week. Montgomery

Those received, the number of students to be helped and the amount allocated to the respective colleges are, Auburn, 154 students, $2,310; Talladega negro college, 20 students, $300; Athen's Women's College, 21 students, $300; State Agricultural and Mechanical Institute, 10 students, $150; State Teachers College, Daphne, four students, $60; State Teachers College, Livingston, 25 students, $375; State Teachers College, Montgomery, 30 students, $450; University of Alabama, 401 students, $6,015; State Teachers College, Jacksonville, 29 students, $435, and Tuskegee Institute, 81 students, $1,222.50.

The funds were authorized by the Federal Emergency Relief Administration as a special grant to colleges to help worthy students and provides pay for special work done on the campus and in the kitchen, dining hall, libraries and other clerical work.

College Students Promised Jobs By Government

Advertiser

2-6-34

Montgomery paper

New Relief Program Gives Needy Educational Aid, But Number Is Limited

Work Is Specified

Financial Status, Character, Ability Considerations In New Federal Proposal

Part time employment of students in all colleges to aid them and the institutions was authorized yesterday by Harry L. Hopkins, director of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration in a telegram to Thad Holt, director of the Alabama Relief Administration.

The order is effective immediately and the pay, to be disbursed from relief funds, is not to exceed $20 a month for any student. All colleges, whether State-owned or sectarian, if they are operated on a non-profit basis, are eligible to receive the funds and to give employment to the students.

The number of students who may receive employment, however, is limited, the money being apportioned on a basis to prevent the allotment of jobs for any college being in excess of 10 per cent of the college's full time student enrollment as of Oct. 15, 1933.

A full-time student is defined as one carrying at least three-fourths of the normal student program of courses.

The pay to the students given such employment will range from $10 to $20 a month, and the fund allotment to each college will be based on an average of $15 a month a student employed.

The order provides that in the event any question of eligibility of a college to receive the funds that the State Department of Education in each State shall have full authority to determine which institutions meet the requirements.

Whether or not a school is a "non-profit" school, is determined by whether the "regular educational buildings and grounds are exempted from the property tax levied by the and or local community."

Advertiser

The kind of work students may perform for the funds allotted is that customarily done in institutions by students working their way through college, including clerical, library, research, and work on buildings and grounds and in dormitories and dining halls, but excluding regular class instruction.

Except for institutions not under public control, all construction and repair projects, if carried on, must be on near-by public property. 2-6-34

In giving jobs to students the following considerations are listed:

"(a) Need: The student's financial status shall be such as to make impossible his attendance at college without this aid. Montgomery

"(b) Character and ability to do college work: The students shall be of good character and judged by the usual methods of determining ability employed by the particular college, shall possess such ability as to give assurance that they will do high grade work in college.

"(c) Status as to present attendance: Not more than 75 per cent of the funds allotted to any institution shall be paid to students who were regularly enrolled in some college during January, 1934.

"(d) Equitable division between sexes: Jobs shall be allocated between boys and girls in proportion to the enrollment of each in the particular school.

The order provides that no student shall work over 30 hours a week or eight hours in one day.

The funds to each institution are to be allotted on application by the school president to the State Superintendent of Education and to Director Thad Holt, of the Alabama Relief Administration.

Director Holt said yesterday that the order is effective immediately. The term for which the relief is available is for the remainder of the regular school term.

The placing of needy students on the relief rolls follows announcement last week that the Federal Emergency Relief Administration will pay teachers in all

counties and cities under 5,000 population where it is shown that adequate local effort has been made to prevent the closing of the schools.

At a meeting yesterday with several members of the Alabama Relief Administration Advisory Board, including Algernon Blair, chairman; Gessnor McCorvey and John Peach, five outlined to be supplied for funds to pay teachers. Dr. A. F. Harman, State superintendent of education, told the Board that he would have the information today.

"a. The number o. school districts in rural areas and towns under 5,000 population which will have to close their schools short of the normal term, having previously made a maximum financial effort.

"b. The number of teachers required in those districts to keep the schools open with the same teacher load as prevailed during the present school year.

"c. The number of teacher months required to keep the schools open for a normal term.

"d. The pay of the teachers for the period involved.

"e. Supporting evidence giving the data used in determining which districts are entitled to aid, including particularly evidence bearing upon the financial effort exerted by the district.

Students At Ky. State Benefit Under FERA

FRANKFORT, Ky. March 5.—It has become known throught the office of President H. B. Atwood that forty-four students at Kentucky State College have joined the program of the National Government in the provision for part time employment on the college campuses. According to this information. $1.920.00 has been alloted the College with pay ranging from ten to twenty dollars per months. This provision lasts till the end of the current school year, May 31. The work consists of campus duties of a "socially desirable nature".

Memphis, Tenn., Com'rcial Appeal
March 4, 1934

NEGRO STUDENTS GET AID

FER Will Give Jobs to 26 LeMoyne Scholars

President Frank Sweeney, of LeMoyne, announced yesterday that 26 of the college's students will be aided by the Federal Emergency Relief fund this semester. The faculty met Friday night and selected the group upon a basis of need, character and scholastic record.

According to the LeMoyne president, the fund will enable students, already enrolled, to continue with a monthly salary of $15 for jobs on the campus, including clerical, research, library, dining hall, dormitory and ground chores.

Knoxville, Tenn., News-Sentinel
February 21, 1934

STATE PWA BOARD PLANS FINAL REPORT

Passes Nine Applications on to Washington.

By Associated Press

NASHVILLE, Feb. 21. — The state PWA advisory board has forwarded to Washington nine applications for Public Works funds totaling $1,540,500.

Additional applications will be sent this week, and the board will meet Tuesday to make its final report.

Major Thomas H. Allen, state PWA engineer, said no further applications are being received at state headquarters.

Projects sent to Washington:

Tellico Plains—school buildings, $140,000.

Columbia—electric power and distribution system, $430,000.

Nashville—street paving, police radio system, negro detention home dormitory and miscellaneous project, $500,000.

Bruceton—city hall, $15,000.

Manchester—schools, $8500.

Elizabethton—schools, $320,000.

Camden—waterworks, $42,000.

Huntingdon—schools, $45,000.

East Brainerd taxing district.

North Emporia, Va. Messenger
December 22, 1933

County Granted $9,323.61 For School Repair Work Under the C. W. A.

The C. W. A. has granted to the county schools $9,323.61 for the following purposes:

Every building in the county will be painted on the outside and a few of them will be painted inside. Two new one room buildings will be constructed to replace two buildings which are in very bad condition. The athletic field at the county high school will be graded and receive a top coating of soil suitable for athletic purposes. Auditorium seats will be built for two or more of the rural schools. A mechanic will be employed to make necessary repairs on all buildings. Later it is hoped that funds will be available for sanitary wells and pumps. The work has already started on the athletic field, painting and construction projects. Approximately thirty men will be given employment for two or three months.

Dental clinics will be held early in 1934 in both the white and Negro schools. Preliminary to this work all sixth and seventh grade pupils were asked to write compositions on "Defective Teeth" with particular emphasis on their effect upon health. The following pupils wrote the best compositions: Estelle Sykes, Seventh grade, Purdy Junior high school, Mabel Pearson, Sixth grade, Brink school. Homer Ruffin, Seventh grade, Purdy Negro school, Lilian Spence, sixth grade, Ryland Negro school.

Last spring school garden clubs were organized in every county school. The reports of the vegetables raised have been handed in and judged. The following pupils had the best gardens: Quinton Mitchell, first, Greensville county elementary school, Gladys Delbridge, second, Brink school, Mildred Slagel, third, Greensville county elementary school. Higlie Mand, first, Hartwell Highe, Negro school, Cordelia Knop, second, Greensville county Training school, Odell Hicks, third, Greensville County Training school. The Hopeville School, Miss Virginia Clements teacher, had the best school garden club among the white schools. The Ryland Negro school, Roselia E. Brown, principal, had the best garden club among the Negro schools.

All the schools in the county closed December 21 for the Christmas holidays They will re-open Tuesday morning, January 2.

Atlanta, Ga. Journal
March 13, 1934

Declared a Grave Problem

With negroes comprising one-third of the population of Georgia and nearly one-half the total on the Federal Emergency Relief Administration rolls in the state, the problem of rehabilitating this group constitutes a grave problem, it was revealed Monday by Forrester B. Washington, negro director of the national negro division of the FERA.

Director Washington, who before his appointment about a month ago as administrator for the negroes was head of the Atlanta School of Social Work, is an outstanding leader of his race. He is in Atlanta to attend the two-day conference of federal and state administrators mapping out a program for rural relief, meeting at the Biltmore Hotel.

"Out of a total negro population of nearly 13,000,000 people, I should estimate that 30 per cent of the negroes of the United States are on the relief rolls," he said. "This figure is much higher in proportion to population than for white people," he pointed out.

In explaining this high percentage he said that in many instances it could be traced to the displacement of negro workers by white people during the depression. He stated that this had been happening in all parts of the country since the early days of the depression.

In discussing the situation in Georgia, Administrator Washington said that the negro population of the state was approximately 1,000,000 persons, and that he believed probably about 15 to 20 per cent were on the relief rolls or should be there.

In discussing the problem which he is faced with Washington said that he hoped to be able to work the negro into the proposed rural relief program as outlined by Colonel Lawrence Westbrook at the meeting of the southeastern administrators, and see that he got his proportional share of the relief.

"There are many negro farmers now in dire need of help and it is my job to see that these families are given a subsistence so that in time they may also become self-supporting," he said.

One of the many problems faced by the negro administration is that of getting the negro "white collar" worker a job. The plight of the negro school-teacher, physician and skilled worker was pointed out and Washington said that it was the hardest task of all to get these people placed.

The negro in stranded populations such as the coal fields, in the cigar factories of Key West and in the automobile industry of Detroit are examples of huge groups of negroes out of work and unable to move on to other areas, he pointed out.

He stated that at present he believed that it was easier to get the negro help in the south than it was in the north.

Assissting the director are Mary Chaney, of South Carolina, and Alfred Smith, of Washington. The three have charge of all the negro work in the country.

Knoxville, Tenn., Journal
March 12, 1934

TWO NEGRO FERA TEACHERS KEPT

Vocational Director and First Grade to Continue.

Two Negro teachers of FERA classes for Negro adults were retained when the majority of FERA teachers here were dropped from the payrolls by a state order last week, it was announced yesterday.

Of 10 Negro teachers employed on the project, only Ethel Matlock, vocational guidance director, and Letitia Johnson, first grade teacher at Greene school, still are on the payroll.

Three of the eight "dropped" teachers, however, have volunteered to meet their classes without pay to complete unfinished work. They are: LaRoy A. Tate, teacher of commercial art at Greene school, and Dolly Baskerville and Cleo McMahan, sewing instructors.

The discontinuation of FERA educational work among Negroes will not affect Negro night school classes, it was learned yesterday. A part of the regular city night school system, these classes will meet twice a week until March 22

Educational Funds-1934

Federal Emergency Relief Administration. P.W.A.

Federal Funds.

F. B. WASHINGTON ADVOCATES NEW DEAL UNDER FERA

WASHINGTON, April 26—(ANP)—Indicating that Negroes in many communities have problems and needs peculiar to those communities, Forrester B. Washington, director of Negro Work in the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, issued advice this week that colored welfare and citizens committees visit their locale F. E. R. A. headquarters and make their needs known, in order to avoid exclusion of Negroes from more skilled and technical projects than was the case under the old CWA.

It is intended in the very comprehensive plans of Harry L. Hopkins, Administrator of the F. E. R. A. that every person regardless of color or creed, share in the new program in proportion to his or her actual needs, Mr. Washington said: "It was reported that Mr. Washington, although he had satisfactorily adjusted many complaints of irregularities under the CWA would much rather see the Negro integrated at the outset in the new emergency relief program in such a manner that further complaints would not be necessary.

Colored technicians, professional men and women and other white collar workers are being urged to register early at relief headquarters because positions of this type are less numerous than unskilled labor and under the new set up, no one will be employed who has not first been certified as a relief case. There are six major work divisions in the new EWA program, Mr. Washington stated, involving first such projects in connection with public property as improvements and extension of parks with public property as improvement and extension of parks, swimming pools and other recreational facilities; water works, airports, etc., and the eradication and control of disease bearers, pets and poisonous plants.

Under the general category of housing, he further related, fall the remodelling and repair of houses and the demolition of useless or condemned buildings in lieu of rent and for relief families. Projects concerned with the production and distribution of goods needed by the unemployed, which involves the manufacturing of household goods are noted, as are public welfare work, nursing, nutritisnal and oth-

Public education takes in arts and research, projects involving adult education, pre-school education, education of the handicapped, worker's education, musical and dramatic activities, public works of art, library and museum extension, scientific, economic and social research. Engineers, statisticians economists, architects, industrial engineers, planning specialists, field and office workers, landscape gardeners, laboratory assistants, etymologists, decorators, factory, textile and clothing workers, public welfare and relief workers, doctors, dentists and other welfare and health workers, safety and traffic engineers, teachers, writers, musicians, artists, actors, library workers, information and similar specialists as well as unskilled laborers.

ISSUES CALL

FORRESTER B. WASHINGTON
Director of Negro Work in the Federal Emergency Relief Administration who urges skilled workers to apply for federal jobs

2,200 NEGRO STUDENTS GET RELIEF FUNDS

82 Colored Colleges and Universities Get FERA Aid

4-27-34

WASHINGTON.—(CNS)—In February the Federal Emergency Relief Administration announced a program to help financially one hundred thousand college and university students during the ensuing semester. The plan provided that worthy young men and women be given jobs by the educational institutions and be paid from $10 to $20 a month from government relief funds, the colleges to waive all tuition, registration and other fees.

The preliminary report from colleges and universities throughout the country to Harry L. Hopkins, Federal Emergency Relief Administrator, shows that approximately 1,200 colleges and universities are now cooperating with the government in this movement.

Costs $1,017,612 Monthly

The cost of the program is about $1,017,612 a month with more than 70,000 young men and women receiving aid. Among the 1,207 educational institutions listed in the movement are 82 colored institutions caring for some 2,200 students at an approximate cost to the federal government of $31,900 per month.

The plans for putting the program into effect were worked out by Dr. L. R. Alderman, the Director of Emergency Education, Federal Emergency Relief Administration and with the cooperation of the Office of Education, Department of the Interior, and Dr. Ambrose Caliver, Specialist in Negro Education saw to it that the colored institutions of the United States, some 120 in number were fully advised as to the movement.

Approximately three-fourths of the students helped are those who would have dropped out at the end of the first semester for financial reasons, and about one-fourth are new students who would have been unable to enter without the income from a part time job. The jobs provide an income of approximately $15.00 per month. High scholastic standards are being required of the aided students.

Wide Range Project

The report shows that students in colored colleges and universities in 18 states have been given employment on a wide variety of useful projects. The projects range from unskilled labor or repair work to technical assistance in scientific laboratories and libraries, as well as clerical service and waiting on table. In the institutions the student-aid program is carried out under the presidents with the federal funds received through the different State authorities.

Of the 82 colored colleges and universities shown in the report, North Carolina leads with 11, followed by Georgia, with 10, Texas with 9, Tennesse wtih 8, Virginia with 6. The South Carolina with 5 each. The number of colored colleges in the various states, the maximum number of students they may aid with Federal funds and the maximum allotment the state emergency relief administration may make to each college each month until the end of the school term follows:

	Job Quota	Monthly Allowance
Alabama		
Miles Memorial college	13	$195
The State Teacher College Montgomery	30	450
State Agricultural and Mechanical Institute	10	150
Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute	81	1,215
Talladega	20	300
	154	2,310
Arkansas		
Shorter College	5	75
Philander Smith College	11	165
Arkansas State College	51	765
	67	1,005
District of Columbia		
Miner Teachers College	53	795
Howard University	109	1,635
	162	2,430
Georgia		
Industrial College	32	480
Atlanta University	4	60
Clark University	32	480
Morehouse College	24	360
Gammon Theo. Semi.	6	90
Morris Brown College	24	360
Ga. Nor. and Agri. Ind. Sch.	6	90
Spelman College	21	315
Paine College	14	195
	208	3,120
Ohio		
Wilberforce College	559	885
	559	885
Oklahoma		
Colored Agri. and Normal Uni.	52	750
Pennsylvania		
Cheyney Train. Sch. for Tr.	14	182
South Carolina		
State Agri. and Mechan. College	34	765
Morris College	16	360
Chaflin College	11	165
Allen University	20	450
Benedict College	28	630
	109	2,370
Tennessee		
Fisk University	30	450
Agri. and Industrial	64	960
Lane College	32	480
Swift Memorial	3	45
LeMoyne College	22	330
Knoxville College	23	345
Morristown Nor. and Ind. College	4	60
Meharry Medical Col.	20	300
	198	2,970
Texas		
Marshall College	25	375
Wiley College	31	465
Texas College	23	345
Sam Houston S. Tea. Col.	58	870
Prairie View College	52	780
Tillotson College	12	180
Guadeloupe College	7	105
St. Phillips Jr., College	6	90
Houston Junior College	47	705
	261	3,915
Missouri		
Lincoln University	23	345
Stowe Teachers College	18	195

Richmond, Va., Times-Dispatch
April 21, 1934

Wilson to Build Dormitory At State College for Negroes

The contract for the erection of the new men's dormitory at the Virginia State College for Negroes at Petersburg was awarded yesterday to John T. Wilson Company, Inc., at the low bid of $156,000.

The work is a part of the $250,000 PWA project which has been outlined for the Petersburg institution. Ten months are allowed for the completion of the structure, which is to contain 120 rooms, sufficient accomodation for over 200 persons.

Durham, N. C. Herald
April 19, 1934

DURHAM MAY GET EARLY PWA ACTION

School Official Expects Ickes To Act Favorably On Requests For Loans

Ready response to the demand o Secretary of Interior Ickes, publi works administrator, for speed in sub mitting PWA contracts to him wil enhance greatly the city school sys tem's chance for obtaining a $100,00 loan for the construction of an addi tional Negro school here, M. M Fowler, city school business manager said yesterday.

Various states and municipalities have been alloted a total of $130,000,000 for PWA projects, but have failed to date to submit contracts to Ickes for their projects. These allotments will be cancelled unless agreements are turned in to the administrator.

If these communities and states submit their contracts immediately, it will let the PWA know where it stands, and place it in a position to take definite action on requests for funds now pending in Washington, Fowler said.

The application for the Negro school arrived in Washington after all funds available for PWA had been alloted. In addition to the $100,000 for the Negro school, there is an application for $35,000 in the capital for improvements to Durham county schools, and another for the city for $200,000 for the construction of an additional incinerator, and a standpipe.

The city school system yesterday renewed its option on a site opposite the Negro college on which the Negro school will be erected if funds are made available. The original option, which was for 120 days, expired this week. The new option is for the same period, and expires August 20, Fowler said. Dr. S. L. Warren, Negro physician, is the owner of the property. The option fee in each case was only $1.

CHARLESTON, S. C.
NEWS

APR 4 1934

Undiscriminating

Commenting on Alabama's disappointment that Mr. Hopkins, director of federal relief, has refused to allot more than $1,000,000, instead of $2,400,000 to its schools, The Asheville Citizen observes that for "the past several months a vigorous effort has been in progress toward tying the public schools of the country with the federal treasury" and that "if federal aid for schools should become a permanent policy the disappointments and heart-burnings will be continuous—it is impossible to ladle out money from Washington to the general satisfaction."

Federal aid for common schools would, of course, mean equal aid for all schools, for whites and blacks, and would compel impartial treatment of the races by the states. Soon we would have in South Carolina schools of the same standards for white people and negroes, and one has no doubt that the negroes and their friends in the North are a powerful factor in the undertaking to tie together federal and state aid for schools.

RELIEF FOR NEEDY RURAL FAMILIES

Federal Emergency Relief Administration is Making General Plans

——ilies will be helped to produce by their own work a major part of their food needs and feed for domestic livestock for home use.

1. All rural areas (which includes open country and all villages and towns of less than 5,000 population) beginning April 1, 1934, wert put on a program of "Rural Rehabilitation" in place of Civil Works and Direct Relief.

2. The Federal Emergency Relief Administration (F. E. R. A.) recognizes that complete rehabilitation can not be made immediately. While the program was started as of April 1, 1934 and certain definite steps were taken to that end, the steps that will follow will be determined by later developments resulting from the first steps taken by State Emergency Relief Administrations.

3. The object of the program To make possible for destitute persons eligible for relief to provide for themselves by their own efforts.

Where dwellings and small tracts of land are available, families

4. By contracts with landlords or with Federal Land Banks, the Federal plan proposes that houses and land be secured for use of destitute families who can farm.

5. Garden seed and other planting seed, chickens and shoats, and possibly a cow are to be loaned. Where field crops are to be made, a work animal, plow and other tools are to be loaned. Feed for these animals will also be loaned. The plan provides that these supplies will be charged to each family to whom loaned and payment for them is to be required in the following ways:

a. Shares from gardens, eggs, meat, milk and feed stuffs grown on land will be taken by the Relief Administration.

b. Work will be provided by repairs on houses in which those helped live; by building cooperative market houses, canning plants, etc.

c. Other work projects set up by the county or State committee.

6. Wages and hours of work. The plan of the F. E. R. A. provides that in all cases work will be valued on the basis of prevailing wages but "in no event less than 30 cents per hour." The hours to be worked each week shall not exceed twenty-four, except where capital goods such as described above are being worked out. In that case the local administration may allot hours.

7. To carry out this program most of the States will probably have rural rehabilitation advisory boards or committees and similarly in the counties and local communities.

The administration of the rural rehabilitation program is highly decentralized; according ly, the details of the organization in each State, such as the number, size and membership of committees are left to the individual State. It is the policy of the F. E. R. A. that full attention be given to the importance of taking Negro families into consideration in the rural rehabilitation program. Moreover, the Director of Negro Work, the Joint Committee on National Recovery, and the Department of Race Relations of the Federal Council of Churches, have strongly urged the placing of Negro representatives on these committees or the formation of auxiliary committees, all Negro or interracial make-up, who will be given some authority in making plans for relief for Negroes.

There will be a State Rural Rehabilitation Administrator or Director and county and community officials, persons of training and experience, who will be paid to give full time service. These will include local investigators, supervisors and placement officers. The State Emergency Relief Administrations have been urged by the Director of Negro work to employ competent and experienced Negro staff members for such work among Negroes.

8. Any farmer who is out of work and can not get any land for crops by usual agreements with any landlord should find out the members of the local relief committee or County Relief Committee and apply to them for help. If he does not get it he should write the State Director of Emergency Relief addressing letters to his State capital.

Bear in mind the real object of this program is to help the individual family to become self-supporting. Large discretion has been left to the State Emergency Relief Administration for your State but every effort should be made to see that destitute Negro families in the small towns, villages, and country districts get help.

In case you know of any destitute Negro families, see that they apply to the nearest relief committee member of office in your county or community. In case any applicant does not receive prompt attention, write to Hon. Forrester B. Washington Director of Negro Work, Federal Emergency Relief Administration, Washington, D. C.; or to Dr. George E. Haynes, Department of Race Relations Federal Council of Churches, 105 East 22nd Street, New York, N. Y.

Remember—

1. Plans are underway to help needy families to help themselves.
2. Rent of land, seed, cow, chickens, pigs, work animals will be loaned to be paid for by share of produce and labor.
3. A standard of hours of work and wages is fixed.
4. Each State has started or may start committees or commissions with local and county committees.
5. Federal and State administrations have been urged to include Negro representatives on committees and on employed staffs.
6. Urge needy families to apply to nearest committee or office and to write State or national office if not served.

Educational Funds- 1934

Federal Funds.

Federal Emergency Relief Administration. C.W.A. P.W.A.

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT-NEGRO'S ONLY AID, SAYS WASHINGTON

The United States government was pointed out as the only source of aid for the Negro in his present plight by Forrest B. Washington, director of Negro work in the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, Washington, at a section meeting of the National Conference of Social Work held Wednesday morning.

The section meeting was called to discuss "Current Problems." Mr. Washington, on leave of absence from his post as director of the Atlanta School of Social Work, called the Negro the worst sufferer of the depression, saying that the blackman is the "first fired and the last hired."

Forced to Accept Relief

The Negro is forced on the relief rolls all out of proportion to his population because employers, plantation owners and manufacturers institute color bars to keep him unemployed.

"A large amount of progress the Negro has made has been lost," he said. "The Negro in desperation is attempting to improve his economic status by changing his politics." Negroes are turning to the Democratic and Socialist parties as never before, he pointed out.

"About the only source to which the Negro can look for real aid today is the United States government. Local authorities cannot be trusted to administer equably government funds in many sections of the country so far as Negroes are concerned. Complete centralized control by the Federal government is not necessary, but a degree of protection for a group which experience has proven suffers at the hands of local administrators, is necessary.

Proposes Four Measures

"Four measures were proposed by Mr. Washington, which if put in force would remedy the present plight of Negroes inthis country. These measures are:

"First, that the President, or some public power almost as important, impress upon the employing class, both in the North and in the South, that they are committing not only a social injustice but a civic blunder in deliberately throwing the support of Negro labor on the relief arm of the Federal government.

"Second, that the Federal Emergency Relief Administration should put at the disposal of the Negro group the full benefit of its self-help program in order that cooperatives and governmental subsidized industries might be developed in Negro communities.

"Fourth, that organized labor should be compelled to remove the bars that are set up against Negro membership in the worthwhile craft unions, or these unions should not be allowed to have any preferential treatment from the National Recovery Adiministration, the Public Recovery Administration, the Public Works Administration, or any other agency which expends funds of the federal government."

Self-Help Project Gets Federal Grant

Thad Holt, director of the Alabama Relief Administration, yesterday received a check for $3,497 as a Federal grant for the first self-help cooperative group in Alabama.

The cooperative group, which has been incorporated in Fairhope with a view of eliminating 90-odd families from relief rolls and getting into a system of trade and barter, has been functioning for more than a month. The Federal grant was for the purchase of materials to aid in the experiment. Under this plan, workers or artisans in one group exchange their labor or wares for the labor or wares of workers in another group.

Ray Crow, State engineer, said that the cost to the Government probably would not exceed the cost of caring for the 90 families over a period of a few months on the relief rolls.

The work to be undertaken and traded in the Fairhope group includes carpentry, canning, gardening, garment making, furniture making, blacksmithing and shoe repairing.

St. Augustine, Fla., Record
June 25, 1934

A Worthy Project

A splendid project is being carried out under the aegis of the FERA, by which 5,500 deaf, blind and illiterate adult Floridians are given specialized training that will help them to secure jobs as the tide of prosperity sweeps back.

A staff of 275 teachers, all jobless, is undertaking the education of these unfortunates and the relief administration pays them monthly about $14,000, also allowing five per cent of this sum for the purchase of text books, a fund to which local authorities add.

All types of trades are taught, from carpenter work to millinery, and others are studying business administration and stenography to fit themselves for office jobs. The blind are taught the Braille system of reading and the deaf lip reading. A group of some 600 negro girls in Jacksonville is being trained to hold jobs as expert servants.

In addition to these branches, the project is battling illiteracy, which, in this day and age, is almost as severe a handicap as deafness or blindness. The students flock to centers where the work is being carried on and have shown themselves truly appreciative of the opportunities being offered them. In Jackson County, fourteen men and women who did not know how to read or write, but who were determined to learn, took over a one-room log shack, made their own benches and brought lamps to furnish light. They have settled down to serious work in this setting and are making real progress in combating their handicap.

In the list of counties in which this project is being carried on, St. Johns is missing. The State School for the Deaf and the Blind located here, cares admirably for afflicted children, but there are doubtless adults in the county who have been unable to secure this training during their youth and for whom this branch of FERA relief would work wonders. Undoubtedly, there are also illiterates in the county who are eager to learn to read and write, if they only had the opportunity.

The program was inaugurated last November and rocked along without much encouragement until February, when added impetus sent it leaping to its present proportions. The list of counties in which the work is being done is growing, and it is to be hoped that St. Johns will soon be added to the roll.

Public Works

Last year the emergency congress launched a big public works program, appropriating for relief and public works a grand total of $3,800,000,000. This year's total emergency work and relief appropriation is to be only $300,000,000 less.

The new policy, however, shows a decided shift away from public works as a relief measure. Although a portion of the $1,400,000,000 voted for the Federal Emergency Relief Administration may be available for work relief projects next winter, about $800,000,000 is the maximum available for strictly public works projects.

In view of this shift of policy critics are asking whether the great public works experiment of last year has failed. A report just issued by Public Works Administration Director Ickes, indicates that it has not.

More than $1,000,000,000 has actually been paid out and the entire sum has been allotted. Already, Mr. Ickes says, 1,418,000,000 hours of work at fair wages on federal and non-federal projects have been provided. Approximately that many more hours will be the results in the months to come from allotted funds. For every hour of direct employment two hours of "behind-the-line" work is expected.

More than 16,000 separate projects are being financed. What these are paying out in social dividends cannot be assayed with any exactness, but schools, bridges, libraries, roads, irrigation, power and other works are arising as monuments to this adventure. Like the ripples made by stones tossed into a pool, the benefits spread in widening circles.

Public works have not re-employed all the jobless, but tens of thousands of families today owe to these government dollars salvation from humiliating recourse to charity. This is in addition to 4,000,000 families supported under Civic Works Administration projects last winter.

The greatest disappointment has come from PWA's attempts at slum abatement. Its low-cost housing allotments totaled only $171,000,000. But even in this failure the government is not altogether blameworthy, since its refusal to pour more money into rehousing was due to the schemes of private speculators and the inability of cities and states to co-operate in public ventures.

It is to be hoped that private capital will be encouraged under the new housing act to take up where the government has left off. The biggest stimulus to recovery is hoped for in a great national rehousing movement this summer and fall.

There are about 10,000,000 people still unemployed. Much if not most of our partial recovery has come from public spending through, the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, CWA and PWA. John Maynard Keynes, the British economist, agrees with Senator LaFollette and many others that we have not spent too much, but too little. After all, the treasury deficit is less important than the human deficit.

Public works have been carried on with a minimum of graft and politics and the results are beginning to be felt. As Secretary Ickes says, PWA has proved a wheel-horse to recovery and it is pulling its weight.

FERA HELPS TEACHERS AND CHILDREN TOO

Government Has Spent More Than $829,000 Since Last February

WASHINGTON. — Harry L. Hopkins, Federal Emergency Relief Administrator has announced the results of the campaign that kept rural schools in the south open from February, 1934 to the close of the school year.

One million Negro school children continued in school for four additional months to the regular term this year out of a school population of 2,081,115 in Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, South Carolina, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Texas and West Virginia.

The Federal Emergency Relief Administration expended $775,051.40 for these rural schools to pay the salaries of 10,636 colored teachers through the state educational directors in conjunction with the local school authorities of the 12 Southernstates above mentioned.

Total Spent, 8 Millions

The total expended for all schools was $8,290,857.97 and 56,957 teachers.

The expenditure for Negro schools is approximately one-tenth the whole. Due to the smaller wage allowed per person (based on the difference in legnth of term) the proportionate number of colored teachers made available is somewhat less.

Out of a school population of 5,634, 493 there were 3,746,147 white children in attendance. The total rural population of children between the age of five and 20 was 7,715,608; 73 per cent white and 27 per cent colored.

Four million attended school, 75.7 white and 24.3 colored.

	Attending School	Teachers Paid	Salaries
Arkansas	90,305	755	$ 79,416.01
Florida	39,426	1,025	108,867.51
Georgia	169,967	3,416	146,300.00
Louisiana	110,858	1,109	95,831.38
Mississippi	215,801	224	54,251.00
Missouri	10,975	162	15,461.53
North Carolina	182,326	1,341	64,141.00
Oklahoma	28,351	336	51,439.78
South Carolina	165,913	662	38,558.00
Tennessee	56,028	1,073	71,255.08
Texas	121,259	223	18,901.46
West Virginia	17,577	310	30,628.65
Totals	1,206,896	10,636	$775,051.40

The above table represents a graphic picture of the great benefits to teachers and pupils in the south as a result of the FERA's education program assuming the financial burden of the extension of the usual short school term for whites and Negroes in these 12 states and in some instances carrying on where the school system had utterly broken down.

As a result of several surveys during the past six months predictions of greater gains for this program during the coming school year, under a more scientific and centralized control, both in policy and administration are expected. There will be a follow-up this fall in every state working closely with the trained FERA personnel now on the job.

FERA Insists Negro Teachers Must Teach Race Children In States Having Jim-Crow Schools

WASHINGTON, D. C.—That Negroes be given a fair share of the emergency education funds was included in a memorandum sent State Relief Administrators and State School officers this week by Aubrey Williams, Assistant Federal Emergency Relief Administrator, according to Dr. Ambrose Caliver, Specialist in Educational Relief for Negroes.

This memorandum states that the attention of the administration had been directed to the fact that in several areas and States, funds for unemployment relief have not been allotted to educational projects in such a way as to give employment to Negroes in proportion to their probable needs.

"Accordingly," the statement continues, "the State administrators and responsible school officers are expected to distribute employment paid out of FERA relief funds on a basis of needs with complete equity among the groups concerned."

Attention is also called to the practice in certain Southern communities of employing white teachers to teach Negro students in the emergency educational projects. On this point the memorandum was direct and specific "Negro teachers should always be employed to teach Negro pupils and Negro adults, in States maintaining segregated school programs for the two races."

The memorandum follows in full:

"The attention of this Administration has been directed to certain facts showing that in several areas and States, funds for unemployment relief have not been allotted to projects such as repairs of school buildings, organization of classes under the emergency educational program, and the extension of school terms in such way as to give employment to Negroes in proportion to their probable needs.

"The purpose of the Relief Administration is to give employment to those in need and to rehabilitate the human resources of the Nation. Accordingly the State administrators and responsible school officers are expected to distribute employment paid for out of relief funds on a basis of needs with complete equity among the groups concerned.

"Since, in proportion to population, unemployment among Negroes is equal to, if not even greater than, unemployment among other groups, and since educational opoprtunities for Negroes are notably inadequate, equity demands that educational relief to Negroes be at least at the level of their percentage of the population in each State.

"Since a chief purpose of the emergency education program is to give employment to qualified teachers and since unemployment among educated Negroes is especially acute, Negro teachers should always be employed to teach Negro pupils and Negro adults, in States maintaing segregated school programs for the two races.

Sincerely yours,
(Signed) "AUBREY WILLIAMS
"Assistant Administrator,
"Federal Emergency Relief Administration."

Federal Funds.

HOLC To Sift Abuse Of Office

Cases Range From Wild Parties To Political Pull Used In State Elections

By J. R. BRACKETT

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WASHINGTON, April 18.—(AP)—Officials of the Home Owners Loan Corporation are planning to proceed against a group of major and minor employes of several of its State organizations on charges ranging from forcing workers to contribute to political funds to use of the offices for drinking and dancing.

Criminal prosecutions will be involved in some cases. They will be undertaken at the investigation of John H. Fahey chairman of the corporation, as part of the reorganization campaign he undertook when he assumed office last November.

At the same time it was disclosed that more resignations of corporation State managers, who are charged with the work of taking over distressed mortgages in the various States, are imminent. There have already been six such resignations, authoritatively described as "requested," under Fahey's regime.

Names and details of the charges were withheld but two major items concern a large Eastern State and a far Western State.

The information became available at about the same time Congress decided against the Norris amendment to the home loan bill forbidding consideration of politics in choosing corporation employes.

The amendment was favored by President Roosevelt.

There had been charges that the original set-up of the corporation was inefficient as a result of wholesale political appointments.

Fahey had declined to comment on such reports. He declined to break that silence today.

In other quarters however, it was disclosed that there have been a great many replacements of minor officials and that State organizations have been strengthened with special representatives from Washington.

The charges to be preferred involve in one case an important official who was said to have required employes to donate a portion of their salaries to the State political campaign fund.

In another, where a similar charge is made, it was said further that after closing hours, the doors of the Home Loan offices were locked, liquor brought in and a dance orchestra hired for general revelry.

Aside from other general charges that inefficient workers had been placed in positions of extreme technical responsibility, prior to the reorganization campaign, specific allegations that are expected to be made include:

The claim by one employe that if a home owner paid him a fee, the case would receive special attention.

Exorbitant valuations of houses by appraisers, so that larger loans could be more easily made.

Valuation of two or more houses as one, although the law states that only owners of single homes are to be aided.

Attempts of employes to get a corporation mortgage for a home owner not actually in distress, including instances of collusion between home owners and the persons to whom they owe money whereby the lender purports to threaten foreclosure in order to create a distress situation.

The charges of political preferment cover a wide territory. Records of the corporation showed:

That an appraiser, charged with the technical job of properly valuing property, was formerly a congressman's chauffeur.

That a storekeeper, a florist, and an undertaker, had similar technical work.

That a barber was appointed an appraiser because he was heard to praise a congressman's efforts.

That one insurance company was selected to issue insurance on all homes relieved by the corporation.

That a State officer, requested to resign, obtained enough political support to stay in office, with the result that the corporation sent two special representaives to reorganize the office.

Evidence that employes of the corporation have had to make special contributions to get their jobs in several locations is in the corporation's files. There was evidence that in some offices this was required of nearly every employe.

Fahey was said by other officials to have pressed all efforts toward closing loans on distressed homes, and to bring about reorganizations and replacements where advisable.

He was warned publicly on several occasions that where illegal action was disclosed he would prosecute to the fullest extent. Some of the cases soon to be announced have been studied for months.

Over 10 Million In Home Loans In This State

Loans closed in Alabama by the Home Owners' Loan Corporation total $10,335,950.06, of which $2,222,963.20 in four per cent bonds within the Montgomery district of 24 counties, according to a report made public yesterday by the office of R. E. Seibels, manager of this district. The 50 per cent cash loans in Alabama aggregated $129,990.67 and the 40 per cent cash loans, $10,242.31. There have been 4,163 home owners in Alabama to receive help from the Government through the HOLC.

Besides the $2,222,963.20 in bonds distributed in this district, Uncle Sam has paid out in cash a total of $236,173.64. Montgomery County is far in the lead of the 24 counties in the district with $1,441,099.60 in bonds and $134,443.40 in cash. A total of 1,029 loans have been closed in the district, 645 of them being in Montgomery County.

Dallas is second with 71 loans aggregating $164,113.21 in bonds and $24,665.70 in cash. Although Macon is next in number of loans closed, Houston County has received a greater amount in bonds and cash. The report shows that bonds totaling $127,197.81 have gone to mortgage holders in Houston and cash payments there aggregate $16,535.47. In Macon County bonds total $77,409.80 and cash $13,539.32. Sixty-seven loans have been closed in Macon and 58 in Houston.

Coosa County continues to hold down the cellar position with only one loan closed. Several of the small rural counties have less than a dozen loans closed.

Since the Government amended the Home Owners' Loan act, the Montgomery office has restricted greatly the number of loans closed. This is also said to be true of all district offices throughout the country.

Old Negro Preacher Gets HOLC Aid, Keeps Home

Darky Paid $1,100 in Eight Years on $1,800 Purchase Price and Yet Owed $2,200 to Creditors; Now He Has Cleared Up His Debts Through Government

By JAMES P. ETHERIDGE, JR.

NOTE—This is the first of a series of real life feature stories, taken from the records of the Macon Division of the Home Owners' Loan corporation, designed to show the problems which for years have confronted home owners in this territory and how they are being helped by the new federal agency.

He is an old Negro preacher and for years out of his Bible, that book for black and white folks just alike, he has sermonized on the Golden Rule.

No wonder he was nonplussed when he found his creditor was about to foreclose on his little home after he had paid $1,100 in eight years on the $1,800 purchase price, yet still owed $2,200. And a second mortgage he knew nothing about had mysteriously appeared!

Something was wrong. He was getting nowhere fast. He couldn't figure out how he could pay $1,100 on his debt and still owe about $400 more than the house cost him to begin with. The Macon division of the Home Owners' Loan corporation explained it to him, possibly to the embarrassment of the creditor, and helped him straighten it out.

Even the children could say the Golden Rule from memory, and Brother Jeremiah Tanner (so named fictitiously because this account of his heroic honesty might embarrass the modest minister) believed sincerely enough that everybody made an honest effort to obey the little motto they put on their walls.

Several years ago Brother Jeremiah bought himself a home and agreed to pay $1,800 to the owner of the property. Times were good then and the church members were able to spare enough out of their wages to pay a man to guide their worship.

Signed Without Question

Brother Jeremiah was told to sign the papers here and sign there; and he did, unquestioningly. Every month he went regularly to make his payment, and even when times got so bad his flock needed all their wages to feed hungry stomachs, he still paid in good faith, although he had to make it quarterly a time or two.

Sometimes he was tempted to keep all the collection in his pocket and miss a payment, but he figured that wouldn't be right; and besides, the bank may need the money to help other folks. "Do unto others as you would have them do unto you."

Then came word of the foreclosure.

Still harder to understand was the creditor's call on him to pay $25 "to draw up a contract to purchase the property." He held the deed to the property already, but he was asked for the $25 to draw up the contract "to make everything legal and all right." So the old preacher paid:

Another Debt Bobs Up

The second mortgage? Oh, that was held by a man in Virginia. It seems the creditor had arranged that. The preacher knew nothing of another shadow of debt hanging over his little home. But the main thing was, the creditor held the first mortgage, and had to have $2,200 more or the property.

Then, the Home Owners' Loan corporation stepped in as it has in hundreds of similar cases.

Of course the creditor settled for a great deal less with the influence of the federal government with the preacher. The HOLC loaned him $1,560 on his property, to clear it of all mortgages, pay three years' insurance premiums, and have carpenters to put his home in good condition.

Now with the property entirely cleared, Tanner is making monthly payments of $12.33 which will wipe out his debt in 15 years.

The creditor has been paid. The mysterious Virginia mortgagee has been paid. The preacher is paying the federal government, a creditor which doesn't charge him "contract fees" to buy property he already holds a deed to.

Finances Burden Negress Long Time, But Not Now

Debt of $370 Mounts to $580 in Spite of Regular Payments, But Home Owners' Loan Corporation Solves Problem For $4 Monthly and Gives Receipts

NOTE—This is the third of a series of real life feature stories, taken from the records of the Macon Division of the Home Owners' Loan corporation, designed to show the problems which for years have confronted home owners in this territory and how they are being helped by the new federal agency.

By JAMES P. ETHERIDGE, JR.

If your old Mandy in the kitchen forgets to put the salt in the breakfast grits for three straight mornings, perhaps she is absent minded from worry over "money troubles."

Some do and some don't, but this Negress whom we'll fictitiously call Hannah Howe had reason to put in some "tall" thinking while bending over the whitefolks victuals on the cook stove.

Once upon a time Hannah needed some money and signed notes for $500, giving a mortgage on her home as security. Incidentally, she received only $370 of the loan, but creditors must be protected on interest, etc.; and after all, that isn't at all necessary to our true story.

After paying more than $100 in several months—she doesn't know how much because she was never given receipts—Hannah was informed she owed $535, or $35 more than she owed to begin with and $155 more than she actually got.

This must have been pretty discouraging, for the creditor decided it necessary sometime later to begin foreclosure on Hannah's home. So Hannah was assessed advertising costs and $10 "attorney's fee."

Fees Added Burden

She hated to lose her home, though, and so scuffled around and paid enough to hold the creditor off a little longer. Soon, the creditor was out of patience again, advertising the [illegible] and charging all costs to Hannah. This went on still another time, adding three advertising costs and $30 "attorney's fee" to Hannah's burden.

The debt now was $580, or $80 more than Hannah had signed to pay and $210 more than she had actually received. Something had to be done. She was either to give up her home or watch the cloud of debt growing larger even as she sacrificed her little weekly wages to keep it down.

One of the first and most emphatic things the Macon division of the Home Owners' Loan corporation told her has become a daily routine, the oft-repeated advice: Always get a receipt when you pay anybody money you owe them.

After all, the creditor evidently did not honestly think Hannah owed him $580; for the HOLC loaned her only $370 and with that she cleared her home of all debt and had it repaired. She can now sleep untroubled sleep and remember to put salt in the grits.

She is also remembering to pay the HOLC the little more than $4 per month which will retire the loan in 15 years. She has several receipts already.

Paid 18 Years on Home, Negro Is Saved by HOLC

Two Mortgages Existed at End of Time and Man Found He Still Owed Original Purchase Price of $2,000, But Uncle Sam Halted Mortgages

NOTE: This is the fifth of a series of real life feature stories, taken from the records of the Macon division of the Home Owners Loan corporation, designed to show the problems which for years have confronted home owners in this territory and how they are being helped by the new federal agency.

By JAMES P. ETHERIDGE, JR.

For 18 years this human tragedy was building up to a climax until—

For 18 years this old Negro took part of his weekly wage earned working with a railroad and made regular payments on what he thought was his home.

At the end of those 18 years two mortgages, one of which he had never known existed, brought foreclosure and the distressed old Negro paid $3 per week rent to keep a roof over his head—a roof he had believed was his very own.

Too old to work and paying $12 per month rent to stay in the house on which he figured he had paid $1,400 of the original $2,000 purchase price!

It was hard to ask his able-bodied son for money to save his home from foreclosure because what would there be in it for the son, with two mortgages still hanging over the property?

The $2,000 had not seemed so much in the boom times of the war and as business on the railroads hummed the man bravely set out to clear up the indebtedness and own his home in a few years.

When foreclosure came he thought he had paid all of the debt except $610, but the creditor informed him he still owed $2,000, or the same amount he had owed 18 years ago on the same property—except that now the home was kind of run down.

Back to Rent

Then, too, the creditor told him of a second mortgage, allegedly held all the time by a relative of the first mortgagee. Both the mortgages came to $2,000 even, the Negro was told. They had to be satisfied, so our debtor humbly permitted foreclosure and even more humbly began paying $3 per week rent.

This went on until his case came to the Home Owner's Loan corporation which pressure caused the creditor to settle both claims totaling $2,000 for a little over $900—and the creditor was tickled to death to get the $900.

Cost of repairs, back taxes and insurance premiums brought the Negro's loan to $1,200 which can be retired in 15 years with monthly payments of about $9.50, or $2.50 less than the old Negro was paying in rent on a house he owned!

The hard-working son, now assured his father will have a comfortable shelter in his old age, and that he himself will have some valuable property later, is investing his wages in the payments.

Educational Funds - 1934

Subsistence Homsteads.

Federal Funds.

MOMENTUM GAINED IN HOMESTEAD PLAN AS NORTH CAROLINA GETS SECOND FEDERAL PROJECT

HIGHER STANDARDS OF FARM LIVING EXPECTED FROM LATEST U. S. EXPERIMENT

To Develop Small Industries

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—(ANP)—Secretary Harold L. Ickes announced Saturday plans for establishment of a subsistence homestead community in Pender County, North Carolina, under the direction of the Subsistence Homesteads Division of the Interior Department.

The project is intended to provide low-cost homes for from 300 to 400 families on small tracts of good land. A loan of $1,000,000 will be made by the Federal Subsistence Homesteads Corporation, through which the Divison functions, to a local corporation which has been organized to assume responsibility for success of the project.

The project will be known as Penderlea Farms, and the corporation as Penderlea Homesteads, Inc. The occupants of the homesteads will be selected from the ranks of farmers, many of whom have been attempting to eke out an existence on isolated farms, and who are on relief rolls.

The lands these now occupy will be taken out of production permanently and set aside for development as forests and other public purposes. Many of those who will be selected as occupants have carried on a long and near-hopeless struggle to make a living on poor and eroded soils.

The land selected for the new community is good soil, capable of intensive production. The agricultural phase of the development will be aimed to demonstrate the possibilities of diversified subsistence farming in contrast with single crop and cash farming.

Construction work is to get under way in preparing the site within a few days and will provide an important new source of employment in the region. Families will be settled in groups of 20 until the project is completed.

M. L. Wilson, director of the Subsistence Homesteads Division, said that the project is aimed "to demonstrate the economic and social value of community settlements as against isolated farm settlements.

"The projects will demonstrate," he said, "the possibilities of a much higher standard of living on a small North Carolina farm where the soil is productive rather than on an isolated submarginal farm. The lands which the settlers leave to join the new community will be permanently taken out of agricultural production.

"It is a demonstration of but one segment of the vast problem of submarginal lands which provide one of the big challenges of our time and country. It is expected that small industries will be developed in this area making it possible for the occupants of the homesteads to lift themselves from complete dependence on either agriculture or industry and to have a degree of inter-dependence on both.

"These small industries, privately owned and financed, will be established in order to supplement the incomes of the occupants and to aid in giving the community a strong basis for self-sufficiency. This demonstration certainly can indicate the possibilities of providing homes for a greater number of people on the land without any increase in the surplus of farm products offered in the market."

WORKERS CALLED FOR HOMESTEAD

Requisitioning of men for construction of the government's homestead colony at Birmingham is expected to get under way Monday following receipt of information Saturday afternoon that Administrator Hopkins' "stop order" is not applicable to the federal project.

This means, according to announcement from Jefferson County CWA headquarters that work probably will start at once on the homesteads for 300 persons on which the government will expend approximately $750,000.

The committee of business and civic leaders in charge of the project, headed by Erskine Ramsay, chairman, has asked the CWA for 300 men to start work at once.

The 300 men to be employed on the homestead project, however, will come within the ruling providing a 24-hour work week with proportionate pay.

Requisitioning of the men was held up Friday when the administrator ordered that all time be cut and that no new job assignments be made.

HOMESTEAD PLANS NEAR COMPLETION

Government Issues Details Of Subsistence Project In This District

With actual survey of soil under way and formation of the local corporation complete, details came from Washington Wednesday night on the government's program for the establishment of a demonstration subsistence homestead at Birmingham under Senator Bankhead's amendment to the public works act.

According to announcement by Secretary Harry L. Ickes, approximately 300 homesteads for as many families will be established on four different tracts adjacent to Birmingham for which a loan of $750,000 has been authorized by the Federal Subsistence Homesteads Corporation, a division of the PWA, and for the effectuation of which Birmingham Homesteads, Inc., has been organized with a group of civic leaders as incorporators.

Birmingham, according to word from Washington, offered an outstanding opportunity for a homestead project because of the character of the industry here and the fact that the city and district is not easily subject to decentralization.

Sketches for the houses have been submitted, according to announcement of W. H. Kessler, who is in charge of that phase of the program, and contracts will be let as soon as the sketches are approved and bids received.

The Birmingham project will differ from many others in two principal respects. First, instead of having the homesteads erected on one tract of land, making them contiguous one to another, they will be established on four different tracts adjacent to Birmingham, becoming part of the existing communities. Second, emphasis will be placed on the selecting of the occupants to obtain up to 50 per cent from the so-called "white collar" classes in the low-salary groups or those employed only part time.

Homesteads will be erected around these villages in the Jefferson County area and adjacent to Birmingham: Trussville, Palmer, Gardendale, Bessemer-Morgan communities.

Those who are selected as occupants will be given an opportunity to choose the location of their homes and the type of house design. The homes are to be of individual pattern, carefully designed, and are to have modern conveniences, including electrical equipment and running water.

The occupants will be able to acquire a contract for purchase of the homes, with no down payment and with repayment of the loan to be amortized over a period of 20 to 25 years.

The occupants of the homesteads will not engage in commercial agricultural production.

Homestead Unit For 300 Families To Be Established At Birmingham

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17—(AP)—Plans for establishing a demonstration subsistence homestead project of 300 families at Birmingham, Ala., center of the South's steel and coal industry, were announced today by Secretary Ickes, Public Works Administrator.

A loan of $750,000 to the Birmingham Homesteads, Inc., a local corporation, was authorized.

The Birmingham project will differ in two principal respects from other subsistence homesteads thus far approved. Instead of erecting the homesteads on one tract of land the Birmingham units will be established on four tracts adjacent to the city and will become part of existing communities.

This project also will be the first to favor the "white collar" worker. Occupants of the homesteads will not engage in commercial agriculture, but will till from three to five acres each, affording them an opportunity to produce food for their own use to supplement incomes from part or full-time employment in industry.

Secretary Ickes said Birmingham offered an outstanding opportunity for a demonstration because of the character of the industry there, the fact that it was not ready susceptible to decentralization and that there was room for affording an opportunity for workers who will occupy homesteads there to attain a higher standard of loving by residing on small tracts of land. The relief problem has been very heavy in that area, the secretary said.

Emphasis will be placed on the selection of the occupants to obtain up to 50 per cent from the "white-collar" classes in the low salary groups or those employed only part-time. They will be selected from among the thousands of workers in the Birmingham area, with preference given to those with farm training and who are temperamentally inclined towards gardening and home production of food.

Selection of the occupants will be started immediately upon establishment of the local corporation.

Those chosen will be given opportunity to select the location of their homes and the type of house design. The homes will have modern conveniences including electrical equipment and running water. The occupants will be able to acquire a contract for purchase of the homes with no down payment and with repayment of the loan to be amortized over a period of 20 to 25 years. The local corporation will supervise construction, calling for public bids and awarding contracts.

For the most part the occupants were expected to be persons with families of two or more children and for that reason the homesteads will be located adjacent to schools, churches and transportation facilities.

A considerable number of the occupants, Ickes said, would be selected from among members of labor construction groups, who thus will be able to do work in connection with the construction of their own homes.

The homesteads will be erected around the Trussville, Palmer, Gardendale, and Bessemer-Morgan communities.

5 Subsistence Colonies Planned for Mississippi

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17—(AP)—Secretary Ickes announced today plans for establishment of a subsistence homestead community of 25 homesteads each in five counties in Mississippi, designed to demonstrate possibilities of this type of development in similar areas through that region.

The projects will be located at Meridian, Hattiesburg, Laurel, McComb and Tupelo. The plan for the spreading of the homesteads was adopted rather than the placing of 125 homesteads at any one point.

Local corporations will be established for each development and will obtain a loan from the federal subsistence homesteads corporation and in turn make loans of homesteaders repayable over a 20-year period.

500 FAMILIES TO BE PROVIDED FOR UNDER U.S. PLAN

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18—(ANP)—Harold L. Ickes, secretary of the Interior, announced Saturday plans for establishment of a subsistence homesteads project to provide homes for 500 families in Jasper and Putnam Counties, Ga.

The project will be carried out under the direction of the Subsistence Homesteads Division of the Department of the Interior. A loan of $1,000,000 will be made by the Federal Subsistence Homesteads Corporation through which the Division functions, to Chancellorsville Homestead, Inc., a local corporation. This has been organized for the purpose of developing and managing the project as an integral part of the program of research, teaching and extension directed by the Regents of the University System of Georgia.

The many facilities of the University System, which comprises seventeen institutions, including two agricultural experiment stations and three Negro institutions have assumed the responsibility for supplying roads, schools and other public services needed for the project, without cost to the Federal government. An extensive program of adult education under university auspices is part of the Regent's program.

It is planned to provide low cost subsistence homesteads on high quality old plantation lands to 500 families representing about 2,500 people. These families will be carefully selected from those graduates of agricultural schools who now find no outlet for their energies and training and have drifted or are drifting to the cities where unemployment problems already exist, and from those families stranded on poor land who are trying to maintain an existence by growing cotton and corn on soils which have steadily grown worse as a result of a widespread erosion.

Leading citizens in seven counties organized themselves to obtain options on the lands best adapted for the development of "live at home farm programs." Over 80,000 acres have already been optioned at an average of $5 per acre. The best lands in that area will be developed as subsistence homesteads. Steps have been taken to establish public and private forest and recreation districts on lands ill adapted for farming purposes. Local, state and Federal officials view this program as a far step toward the solution of mal-adjustments in the Region.

No Subsistence Homestead Lands Allotted To Negro Applicants Investigation Shows

WASHINGON, (CNS)—Subsistence Homestead projects to the number of fifteen to provide for approximately 2,700 settler families in several states, both North and South, fails to provide in any way for Negro families. In July last, the Division of Subsistence Homesteads, a unit in the Department of the Interior, was formed to assist in "providing aid for the redistribution of the overbalance of population in industrial centers."

An allotment of $25,000,000 was made available to the Division for making loans for and otherwise aid in the purchase of subsistence homesteads; the moneys collected as repayments of said loans to constitute a revolving fund to be administered as directed by the Secretary of the Interior. It was announced in "the purpose and policies" of the Division that in "the program of the Divisios full consideration will be given to demonstration projects for Negroes and other racial groups." And in promulgating that as part of the program it was also set forth that "the impact of the depression in both agriculture and industry has been particularly severe upon the Negro."

The Secretary of the Interior up to January 20 had announced plans for the establishment of fifteen subsistence homestead projects in several States including New Jersey, Indiana, Ohio, Wisconsin, North Carolina, Alabama Georgia, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Tennessee; two in West Virginia and five each in Mississippi and Texas. To date, however, no information is available as to how the Negro population of the country is to be provided for.

Early in October, the Arthur Dale farm property situated near the Reedsville, West Virginia postoffice, was purchased by the Government and the Subsistence Homestead Division announced that on that 1,100 acre tract in Preston County would be established "a demonstration project in decentralized industry for 200 families." This first project known as the Reedsville project is located in Preston County, West Virginia, about 56 miles almost due west of Cumberland, Maryland, and about 28 miles south of Uniontown, Pennsylvania. It was first announced as "new Morgantown, West Virginia." The nearest town of more than 15,000 inhabitants, the county seat of Monongalia County, from which abandoned coal mine area, most of the settler families will be removed to Reedsville

W. Va. Miners Get Allotment

It develops that the settlers will be chosen from applicants—unemployed coal miners formerly employed in Monongalia County coal mines. Approximately 200 Negro miners formerly employed in the nearly coal regions and representing a Negro population of some 800 persons are among those who have filed aplication in due form for the homesteads. To date the application of no Negro has been approved although at least one half of the 200 homesteads have been allotted to others. Some steads have allotted to others. Some of these Negro coal miners have been without steady employment for four years or more, and it is stated that the prospects of re-employment there has vanished. They have been stranded with short-shifts in the industry and have been largely dependent on public and private relief, in recent years, with their own material resources exhausted. This is also true of the white miners of the surrounding county, who have to date received all of the allotted hometeads.

The filing of these applications and its resultant effects in the Department of the Interior is claimed to have brought forth the Clark Foreman outburst that "I am sick and tired of being a complainer." Mr. Foreman who is "Adviser on the Economic Status of Negroes is attached to the Department of the Interior where his duties entail special attention to the manner and extent to which Negroes are sharing in the results of the operation of the National Recovery Act," and is quoted as saying just after the Reedsville project was announced: "I am sick and tired of being a complainer. I mean that, instead of going to various departments of the government and complain that Negroes are being discriminated gainst in the national reconstruction, I want to see plans worked out whereby constructive work can be done for them."

Continuing Mr. Foreman is quoted as saying: "Mr. W. E. B. DuBois, the famous Negro leader says: 'that the only way the Negro can develop is through group effort. He is quite right. I propose that the Public Works Administration help him get started in building his own self-sufficient communities."

Mr. Foreman was at once denounced by many as a "Segregationist" to which he promptly replied: "I do not advocate segregation, but their communities should be Negro built; Negro controlled, so that the colored people would have freedom for exercise of their leadership, which has been deveoped."

Inquiries at the Department of the Interior and the Division of Subsistence Homesteads as to what is being done for the Negro reveals the fact that Mr. Foreman's belief that such communities would place the Negro on the road to economic emancipation, is uppermost in the minds of the officials of the Department and the Division, and this belief is further bolstered up by quotations from Dr. DuBois' recent comment in the January Crisis, that it is impossible to wait for the millenium of free and normal intercourse before we unite, to coperate among ourselves in groups of like-minded people and in groups of people suffering from the same disadvantages and the same hatreds."

Eight Homestead Projects Under Way

WASHINGTON—(CNS)—It is reported that the Subsistence Homestead Division of the Interior Department has under consideration several projects for Negro homestead settlers. Among the projects are the Shellpile project in Cumberland County, New Jersey; and projects near Hampton Institute, Tuskegee; Rockville, Maryland; Brick School, North Carolina; Camden Arkansas; Gulffield, Mississippi; and Columbus, Ohio.

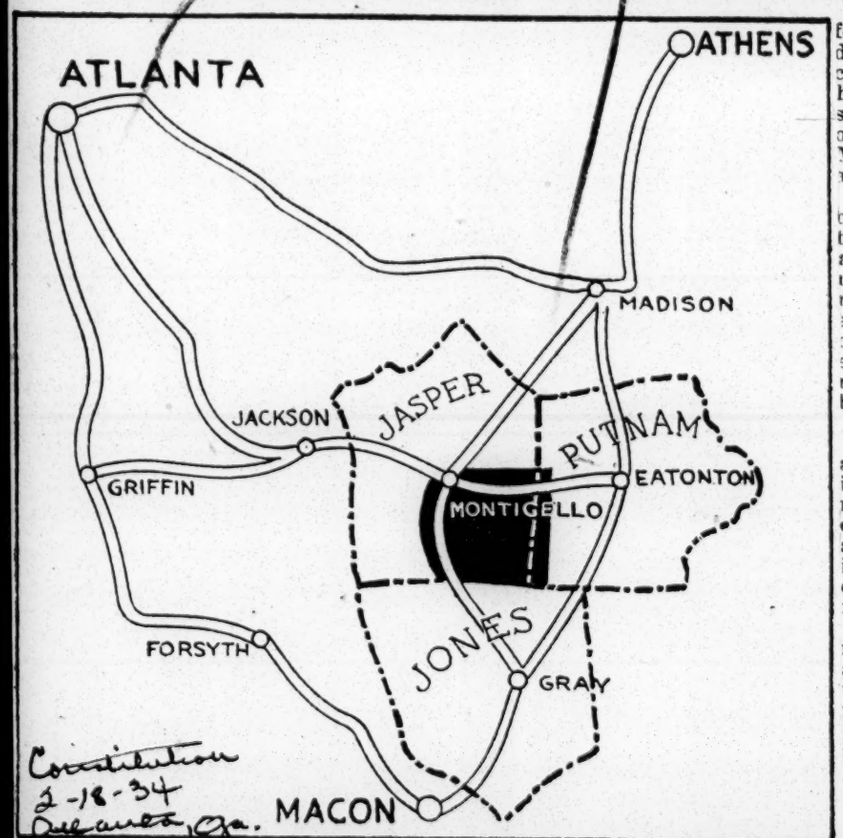
G. Victor Cools, of New York City, was in the city during the week, pushing some homestead subsistence projects.

Educational Funds-1934

Federal Funds.

Subsistence Homesteads.

Chancellorville Will Aid Return-to-Land Movement



Constitution
2-18-34
Atlanta, Ga.

The black square on the map shows the location of Chancellorsville, million-dollar subsistence farm project of the government and the regents of the University System. A tract of 20,000 to 30,000 acres south and east of Monticello has been chosen for the undertaking.

By HAL STEED.

Announcement last Friday that Chancellorsville, million-dollar subsistence farm project of the government and the regents of the Georgia University System, had definitely been located on a tract of land between 20,000 and 30,000 acres in extent in Jasper county near Monticello, marked the first active steps in a far-reaching back-to-the-land plan.

As stated, this tract lies south and east of Monticello. The Chancellorsville Homestead Community, Inc., of which H. Lane Young, Atlanta banker, is president, will carry out the project. Acceptance of the tract was voted at a meeting of the directors of the corporation held in the offices of Philip Weltner, chancellor of the system, and treasurer of the corporation.

Constitution

Mr. Young said that hundreds of applications had been received from young men wishing to become farmers. He thought that some 50 families should be established on these farms this season. Eventually it is hoped to establish 300 farmers there. If this project is a success, it will be expanded.

2-18-34

Objects of the Project.

The project has several objects. Eventually, it will reclaim thousands of acres abandoned by farmers on the advent of the boll weevil. It will enable many young men, some of them educated in agricultural schools, to return to their profession from which they had been diverted temporarily by depressed conomic conditions. It will encourage young men to make farming a scientific study, and take them out of the crowded conditions of cities to a more profitable and enjoyable existence on the farms.

The first stage of the operation is to consider and accept applications from young men wishing to become a ing, young men are desirable. Men part of the project. Generally speaking, over 35 or 40, unless exceptionally equipped, will have to stand aside for younger men.

No special educational qualifications are laid down. The corporation, however, would like to have applications from graduates of the agricultural schools. These, in the nature of things, seem the best fitted for the work. They have already definitely chosen farming as a profession, and have been specially educated for it. There are many of these in Georgia. They, driven from farms by economic conditions, have gone into other occupations, but still want to return to the land.

The applications must be made on forms. These will give every possible detail about the applicant, his age, occupation, whether married or single, his references. If the applicants seem to fit in, they are invited to the office of the general manager at Monticello, where they will be given a personal interview.

This part of the work is in charge of J. M. Prance, general manager of the project. It is his aim to select applicants who are fitted for their new life. A steel worker, or an office man, or a sales manager, to mention a few instances, would with few exceptions, hardly fit the picture. Preferably men are wanted whose environment has been on the farm, or who have been educated in farm practice.

Money Not Essential.

It is desirable, of course, that the applicant have some money, but this is not a requisite. An applicant might not have a dime, and if qualified in other respects would be chosen over another who had money but was lacking in farm qualifications. The project is going to care for its qualified farmers regardless.

It is significant of the plan that no possible chance is taken that the applicant, even though his qualifications are good, should prove to be a misfit. This is not a scheme to dump unemployed or otherwise aimless persons on farms to relieve city congestion and charity burdens, although indirectly some of this may be accomplished.

So the applicant is given two years in which to prove his fitness. If, after operating his tract, he finds that the life does not appeal to him, he may give it up. And if the corporation decides that he is not fitted for it, he is told to make way.

But at the end of two years, if he has made good, and still is convinced that farming is the life for him, the corporation will sell him a farm with all its improvements and give him 20 years in which to pay for it. The payments include interest and a small amortization. The purchaser pays for the cost of the land and improvements, plus a proper pro rata share of the overhead expense. The government, which has set aside $1,000,000 for the Jasper county experiment, expects to get all its money back.

The land, being at present unimproved and, in many cases, grown up in underbrush and weeds—much of it was abandoned a decade ago—the first thing is to provide housing for the farmer. First, of course, he is assigned a tract with his option to buy after two years. This tract will vary in size. If the applicant has a son large enough to work, he will be assigned a larger tract than a single man.

Material Is Supplied.

The corporation then supplies the material for his house, as well as labor to assist him in building, for it is planned to have the applicant do part of the work. This for several reasons. For one thing, knowing that he must pay for the improvements, he will be interested in having them skilfully and economically built, and will, at the start, have the pride of proprietorship instilled in him. Then, too, the corporation will allow him wages for his work. This will enable him to pay his way until his crops begin to come in.

The improvements made, the applicant will be turned over to a farm supervisor. This supervisor first will show him what improvements must be made on his land. For one thing, terraces will have to be laid to prevent erosion and build up the soil. This part of the work, in fact the general scheme of labor on these farms, will be co-operative. General improvements, such as terraces, will require more live stock and equipment than one farmer has. He will have to share it with the others.

Then the supervisors tell the farmers just what crops they must plant. It is proposed to have diversified crops—no specialized farming will be permitted, for if a specialized operation goes wrong the farmer has nothing else to fall back on.

There will be some cotton, some fruit and vegeables, grain, peanuts, potatoes, sugar cane, hogs, chickens and cattle for dairying purposes. It is aimed to make each farmer self-sustaining. Part of the land will be devoted to pastures.

The supervisor will show his farmers how to rotate their crops so as not to exhaust the fertility of their land by sameness of cultivation. Land planted in cotton this year will go into grain or some other crop the following season. This is an extreme important phase of scientific farming.

Processing Plants Planned.

Naturally there will be surpluses of crops. These will be taken care of by community processing plants—canneries, cheese and cream plants and the like.

In most of the back-to-the-farm plans provision is made for production and little if any for distribution. This corporation is looking out for markets—specific markets where the farmer cannot only sell his product but can plan his crops for that special market.

To begin with the corporation will sell its produce to state institutions. The insane asylum at Milledgeville, for instance, uses a large amount of produce. The various colleges and schools that are state-owned require food for their boarding students, which would be supplied by the corporation. The tuberculosis sanitarium at Alto, as well as many city-owned institutions, would be customers for these farmers.

These markets would gradually expand and from time to time additional private markets would be added. These would assure the farmers of an income at the very start and would eliminate the uncertainty about obtaining markets for their produce.

Dairying will be emphasized in the farm operations. Each family will be furnished a cow, and the milk surplus will be converted into cheese and cream at the community plants. Part of the land will be left to timber. Some of it will lie idle for a season, so as to recover its strength.

It was announced that the location is free from malaria and is healthful. Children of the farmers will enjoy the facilities of the county schools. Where there are so many families, there will be a social life

Rich Farming Land.

Chancellorsville is expected to reclaim for Georgia a large portion of the richest farm land in Georgia lying between the coastal and the Piedmont sections. In the days before the advent of the destructive boll weevil, large yields of cotton were made there, cotton of very fine staple.

When the boll weevil appeared, these great cotton plantations were devastated. The owners and tenants deserted them as far as farming operations were concerned. The land is not eroded in places, or grown up in scrub pine. Now with improved farming methods, this soil should be brought back to its old-time productivity.

This land also produced some of the finest peaches in the state. The natural richness and the versatility of the soil prompted the corporation to select it for its unique experiment in better farming.

Further details of the project may service men at the Ansley hotel roof garden Friday night. Commander McQueen will arrive Friday for a stay of two days, during which time he will go on the radio with messages to Georgia veterans.

Governor Eugene Talmadge, Mayor James L. Key and other public officials have been invited to attend the mass meetings, together with leaders of the four major veterans' organizations.

Commander McQueen is a holder of the Purple Heart medal and the Order of the Silvar Star. He was wounded in action in France while serving as a captain in the 139th infantry, 35th division, A. E. F. Commander McQueen has been an officer of the Schumann-Heink chapter of Kansas City of the D. A. V., and of the Missouri department.

FARMING PROJECT SITE IS SELECTED

Constitution
2-16-34

Chancellorsville, million-dollar subsistence farming project of the federal government and the regents of the Georgia university system, was definitely located Tuesday south and east of Monticello in Jasper county, with a small overlap in Putnam.

H. Lane Young, Atlanta banker and president of the Chancellorsville Homestead Community Corporation which will carry out the project, said

there appeared to be no reason now why actual purchases of land might not begin within 10 days.

Directors of the corporation voted at a meeting in the office of Chancellor Philip Weltner, of the university system, definitely to accept the proposal of a committee from Monticello and Jasper county to furnish 20,000 to 30,000 acres of land at $5 an acre.

Previously it had been fairly well established that the farm community would be somewhere in that vicinity but until today the exact location had remained in doubt because of difficulties in obtaining options on some of the land desired, and in clearing titles to some of it. The site finally picked out today did not cover all of the pattern first tentatively approved.

Few Details Remain.

Some few of the option and title details on the site now approved remain to be worked out, Young said and none of the options now in hand will be exercised until enough of that work has been cleared up to make it certain the corporation can get enough desirable land for its purposes.

"We are not even trying to make the Chancellorsville lands an entirely solid block," the banker said. "While some 85 per cent of the land has been abandoned, the remainder is occupied by farmers who, in spite of adverse conditions, have been able to make a distinct success where they are. We do not want to move that type of citizen out. We want and need him for a neighbor."

Young said the corporation hoped to have as many as 50 families settled on the land and working on a planned agricultural program in time to produce a crop this year.

Will Care for 300 Families.

Ultimately the project is planned to take in 300 or more families, but the lack of time probably will prevent an approach to that number this season, Young said.

Selection of the farmers to work the lands is in the hands of J. M. Prance, general manager. He said he already had about 1,200 applications from persons desiring to take part in the experiment.

"We will have a planned program ready by the time the first settlers are selected and their lands are assigned and their buildings built," Young said. "We will know where and what the market is, so they can grow what is needed.

"We want young people on those farm, who are willing to make a life work of developing the program with our help."

HOMESTEADS SOUGHT FOR STATE BY NATIVE

Oscar Dugger, In South Alabama To Look Over Sites, Upholds F. D. R. Program

BY FRANCES DURHAM

MOBILE, Ala.—Inspection of sites for subsistence homesteads in the gulf tier of counties brought Oscar Dugger, regional supervisor for the division of subsistence homesteads, Department of the Interior, to Alabama last week and he in turn left the cheering news that if South Alabama meets the federal government's requirements he will recommend one or more such projects in the First and Second Congressional Districts.

The tall, rangy Alabamian, who looks to be in the late forties and whose driving energy seems to have hewed his frame to a clean cut line is the only man from the Deep South in the department. He is still editor and publisher of The Andalusia (Ala.) Star.

Working carefully and conscientiously in the interest of his government, Mr. Dugger has had every project which he recommended approved by Secretary Ickes and President Roosevelt.

But if one is fortunate enough to get Oscar Dugger to talk, one does hear significant things, said in a significant way, in the slow, slurring speech of the Southerner.

"Mr. Roosevelt is the most wonderful man I have ever known . . . 'Inasmuch as you do it to the least of these, you do it also unto 'Me' . . . this is the keynote of that man's life. The privations which people have had to undergo because of unemployment, homelessness, low wages and lowered standards of living, conflict with his ideal of the abundant life and abundant living for every citizen of the United States. One way out is the subsistence farm, where people will have the opportunity to produce abundantly those things which they consume abundantly."

Years ago when he was superintendent of education in Greene County, Tennessee, between 1907 and 1911, Oscar Dugger established the first rural consolidated school, an institution which has since been generally accepted. Out of that experience grew definite ideas about community projects and the possibility of raising living standards by the colony or community. So it was "right up his alley" when the subsistence farm idea, advanced in the Congress by Alabama's junior senator, John Bankhead, came into being with an enabling act and a $25,000,000 appropriation.

Home Sentiment

"Sentiment for home," said Mr. Dugger," is deeply rooted in the heart of the human creature. A man, no matter how strong he may be in professional or business qualifications is always a man-child who wants to get at the end of the day to a home and a woman to mother him."

Based on this revival of home sentiment, the government's social enterprise in subsistence homesteads is immensely practical and economically sound. It is a new frontier in American life.

Such a project will bring to South Alabama lasting benefits, and aside from its permanent social contribution will put many men back to work in useful and productive jobs and will stimulate business in the building industries. Mr. Dugger expressed the opinion that a homestead community of 100 five-acre units would be an excellent test of the idea in South Alabama. For this, he said, a tract of 600 acres is advisable, allowing for roads, streets and parks. He thought that this land, cleared and drained, should be available at about $15 an acre. The building of a 100-acre project in South Alabama would mean the expenditure of $250,000. The cost to the individual homesteader is about $240 a year and at the end of 15 years the property is his own. The regional superintendent up to the time he left Mobile had not announced approval of any of the sites inspected.

His reception at Mobile and this section's interest in homesteads, Mr. Dugger said he found very heartening. A committee from the Chamber of Commerce, a large representation from the women's clubs and the individual interest of landholders, all proved local enthusiasm. The requirements of the government in the projects, he said, are very simple, and if citizens will first get in touch with him, find out what are the requirements and then meet these requirements, it will facilitate the location of a project. Projects must be graft-free and business-like. Efforts on the part of agents or groups to "unload" lands on the government will meet with failure.

Mr. Dugger is vitally interested in this program to establish experiment stations, testing laboratories in better living by means of community homestead planning. As this man, to whom the president has entrusted the responsibility for his homestead program in the Deep South, said goodbye, to go to Washington and work out something for the betterment of his native state, one was gripped by moving thoughts. Pride in Alabama and what a new pattern of life shall mean to this state, to its citizens. Suddenly there came to mind the words of Jane's toast in "Cavalcade," tribute to all those things home stands for:

"First of all to you, my dear, loyal and loving always . . . the glories and the victories and the triumphs that are over and the sorrows that are over, too . . . to our sons who made part of the pattern and to our hearts that died with them . . . to the spirit of gallantry and courage that made a strange heaven out of an unbelievable hell . . . and to the hope that one day this country of ours which we love so much will find dignity and greatness and peace again

TO AID THE NEGRO.

New Jersey Proposes Experimental Farms for Colored People.

The establishment of an experimental part-time farming settlement for fifty families of Negroes at Shell Pile, Cumberland County, has been recommended to the Subsistence Homestead Division of the Department of the Interior by Dr. J. G. Lipman, director of the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station, Rutgers University, according to a recent bulletin from the New Jersey State News Service.

Objectives of the plan, which is now being considered by Federal authorities, are to improve social, housing and economic conditions of the New Jersey Negro, conditions which are admittedly unfavorable and of a nature that in many instances have contributed to increases in the Negro population of State institutions.

Dr. Lipman's suggestion is believed to be the first that has been made to Federal officials for a homestead project for Negroes in Northern States. Consideration given prior to this time by the Homestead Division to projects for Negroes has been to those proposed for Southern States. It is Dr. Lipman's belief that Negroes of the North should also receive consideration in any plan which contemplates the improvement of housing and other living conditions of that race.

The plan suggested by Dr. Lipman calls for the expenditure of between $2,000 and $2,500 for each family, the money to be used in purchasing a small plot of land and in building a modest home. Each family would be expected to help finance the cost of the homestead. Settlers would be chosen on the basis of character, thrift and social-mindedness.

If Dr. Lipman's plan is put into effect, it will provide a limited number of Negroes employed in Cumberland County's oyster industry with the opportunity to produce some of their food. Moreover, the plan, if successfully carried out, will provide the information needed to establish similar developments for Negroes in other sections of New Jersey and in other Northern States.

At Dr. Lipman's suggestion, officials of the Manual Training and Industrial School for Colored Youth at Bordentown have been requested to aid in drawing up further plans proposed for the settlement at Shell Pile.

Educational Funds - 1934

Subsistence Homesteads.

Federal Funds.

CLARKSDALE, MISS.
REGISTER
MAY 10 1934

SUBSISTENCE HOMESTEADING

Clarksdale and Coahoma county await with interest final action on the petition of Mr. P. F. Williams and others for the establishment of subsistence homesteads in Coahoma for negroes.

Mr. Williams is to be highly commended for taking time by the forelock in this matter. This petition is now before Secretary Ickes of the United States Department of the Interior, Division of Subsistence Homestead, with a probability that it will be favorably acted upon within the next few weeks.

The Subsistence Homestead project, we believe, is one of President Roosevelt's pet children designed to take care of stranded populations. These people, it was recently pointed out by Harry L. Hopkins, do not want to be moved "and you might as well say they can't be moved across state lines."

The development of the Roosevelt plan is threefold relief — for distressed farmers, for urban unemployed, for stranded community victims of economic dislocation. Down in Texas a federal corporation has been formed to control cooperative farm communities either for distressed farmers or for people stranded in cities, oil fields or coal fields. The Texas Relief Administration moved a hundred families from Houston and gave each of them three acres of land and an $1,800 house, which project is expected to amortize itself in fifteen years.

Efforts are being put forth in Natchez and Vicksburg for the establishment of the homestead projects. The Natchez Democrat and the Vicksburg Evening Post have been especially active to arouse interest in the proposals.

It appears that Mr. Williams and his colleagues have been even more active than elsewhere with more favorable consideration likely for the Upper Delta project. Mr. Williams, as a matter of fact, in the very beginnings of this movement saw that this region is ideal for such a project. He understood that this project is greatly needed to help along indigent negro families. He also with his usual efficiency and intelligence began early to shape plans for the establishment of a subsistence homestead project here.

It is said that there is little hope for the establishment of the unit in the South Delta at this time because of lack of funds, but President Roosevelt is expected to ask for another large appropriation and this likely will be made available and when this is available South Delta will also perhaps get a unit.

Mr. Williams has pointed out succintly the need for the establishment of a unit for negroes in North Delta area. "It is designed to prevent any further movement of negroes from the farms to urban centers," he said, "and to furnish means of taking from cities stranded farmer families desirous of returning to the country."

Mr. Williams points out that the tenant system which has prevailed in the South since the days of Civil War is pernicious and uneconomic and the subsistence homestead project will strike a blow at a system that has shackled both the landlord and the tenant all these years.

Mr. Williams also said:

"When lands were cheap and taxes low, the tenant system worked fairly well, but in recent years with the high price of living, with high-priced land and with high taxes the system has proven to be unsound and uneconomic. As a result a large number of plantations are owned by absentee landlords. Improvements on plantations are not being kept up and the tenants remaining are dissatisfied and in many instances poorly cared for. There is a shifting of families each year from one plantation to another. Farmers who were former owners and now tenants of absentee landlords are becoming poorer and poorer, and sub-tenants, such as negroes, are likewise becoming poorer and poorer."

Mr. Williams has not stressed that side, but there is, as a matter of fact an idealism about the subsistence homestead project that will in after years bring improvement to both the negro and the white racces. Indeed the "three acres and liberty" or the "little land and a livng" idea applies equally to the whites of the South no less than the negroes. It also involves the peoples at the North.

President Roosevelt's pet hobby bids fair to become a sociological ideal. Meanwhile, let us say that we hope that Mr. William's colonization plan in North Delta will succeed; more than this, we have hopes for the establishment of the homestead projects in the environs of Vicksburg and Natchez. We would that these projects or units find success in every part of Mississippi and the South. They are the beginnings of a widespread movement that will not only check poverty but also bring about cultural betterment in the South.

Clearing Ground For Jefferson County Subsistence Homestead Is Underway

Work of clearing ground for the first subsistence homesteads for groups of the industrially stranded population in Jefferson County has begun, it was announced yesterday by Hare Low, State engineer of the Alabama Relief Administration.

The clearance work is to be done by work relief labor from the Jefferson relief rolls, and four projects have been planned.

These are near Trussville, Palmer, Gardendale and Bessemer. The projects will work 913 men and the cost of clearing alone will be $43,000.

Once the ground is cleared and made ready for cultivation and for the erection of modern and inexpensive homes construction work will begin with a view of completing the projects before Winter.

The building of homes will be done with loans through the Subsistence Homestead Division of the FERA to the Birmingham Homesteads, Incorporated The total amount to be invested in the projects was not announced in the application for work relief labor, but it was said to be well over $500,000.

Stranded families of those groups have been left "high and dry." Markets have moved away from them as in the lessened demand for coal and iron.

As a rule, it was said, they are as helpless as children with no knowledge of farming or gardening and an easy prey to want and starvation.

In the subsistence homesteads, they will be taught how to plant gardens and preserve food for themselves to lighten the relief load on the Alabama Relief Administration as much as possible.

Most of the homestead projects will be located near industrial centers, where the occupants will have an opportunity of earning some ready cash when workers are needed.

Subsistence homesteads also have been proposed for other sections of the State, but thus far work has begun only in Jefferson County. Several others have been filed with the Alabama Relief Administration and are awaiting approval.

SEPARATE FARM COLONIES HIT BY SOUTHERNER

Says It Is Unwise To Segregate Races On Homesteads

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The protest of a prominent Southern white man against the proposal to set up seperate homestead subsistence colonies for Negroes and whites under the direction of the federal government, was made public this week by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, with the permission of the author of the protest and the government official to whom it was directed.

Hughes Spalding, of the firm of Spalding, MacDouglad, and Sibley, with offices in the First National Bank Building, Atlanta, Ga., wrote the letter to Dr. Clark H. Foreman, advisor on the economic status of Negroes to the Secretary of the Interior. The letter referred specifically to the Chancellorsville Homestead Community, Inc. project in Georgia. Mr. Spalding's communication, in full, is printed herewith:

"While serving as chairman of the board of regents of the University System of Georgia, I became quite interested in the education and social program for Negroes in Georgia. The regents sponsored, and still sponsor, subsistence homestead projects, and the agency which is handling this subsistence homestead problem in Georgia is Chancellorsville Homestead Community, Inc. Of course, the policy is finally determined in Washington, although a majority of the directors are residents of Georgia.

"In round figures, this corporation has purchased approximately 17,000 acres of land in Jasper and Newton Counties, Georgia, and has about 13,000 acres under option. It is possible that, in order to carry out the various plans of subsistence homestead, a great deal more land may be acquired in the same locality. There is some talk of acquiring as much as 100,000 or 150,000 acres. Work is already begun and substantial progress is being made.

Both Races To Benefit

"White and Negro farmers will both be benefited by the project and will have equal opportunity. Every homesteader will have plenty of land to cultivate, along with pasturage and woodland, and will be furnished house, barn, live stock, and everything necessary to enable them to begin the farming operation. They will be given options to buy, and the plan, of course, has a great many elements of idealism, but at the same time has its practical side, and we are all hoping that it will work.

"A great many Negroes, as well as white men, in this state have been held in virtual peonage ever since the War between the States on account of their impoverished condition and the system of the landowner renting to tenants on shares. The laws of Georgia, and everywhere else for that matter, have been made for the landowner, and a tenant who once rents a farm as a cropper has nothing much to look forward to except fat meat, corn bread, and sorghum.

"This class of people are the ones that will be helped to the best of the ability of the University System. We want to make good citizens out of theb, give them an opportunity to make a liivng, own their own farm, and educate their children, and give them some of the advantages of life.

Notes A Difference

'It has been my observation, after living among Negroes all my life (and by the way, my first playmate was a little Negro boy) that Southern people understand the Negro and his problem, and know how to handle the situation. Southern people like the Negro as an individual but do not have very much fondness for the Negro race. Northern people reverse this order of things, and in a measure idolize the Negro race but do not like the individual. This is the essential difference that brings about a misunderstanding between the white people in the South and those in the North.

"The Northern people who are in control of the subsistence homestead projects think that the Negro should be segregated into one community and the white people be put off in another comumnity. This is a condition which experience has taught Southern people won't work. It will bring on trouble, bad feeling, and eventually something worse.

No Farm Segregation

"I have been operating a farm for years. My father-in-law operated a plantation of thousands of acres near Athens for many years and up until th etime of his death. White and Negro mingle and work to gether on farms perfectly. The understand each other and each seems to instinctively know what to do and how to get along together. On my farm, and on the farms of every one whom I know who has both white and Negro help, there is no effort toward segregation.

"There should not be any segregatoion in these homestead communities. In other words, there should not be a white settlement where only white people work and live, and there should not be a Negro section, where only Negroes work and live. There should be no fixed plan at all. There might be a group of farms where three white men lived, and then an adjoining group with two or three Negro families. There will not be, and never has been, any social intercousre between them. Each race will have their own school and their own church, and will not molest each other.

Protests Separate Unite.

"I understand that it is being insisted in Washington that this undesirable segregation of the races be put into effect in this homestead comumnity in Georgia. I have protested aaginst it and discussed the matter with Dr. Phillip Wedtner, chancellor of the University System, only last night, and at the same time with Mr. Erle Cooke, secretary of this corporation. Mr. Cooke is Georgia manager for Reconstruction Finance Corporation, and has large farming operations near Dawson in Terrell County. They both agree with me, but say they can't do anything. Someone in Washington is dictating this policy, and probably somebody that knows nothing about the South nor about living conditions here, although actuated probably by the best of motives.

Result Is Forecast

"There are, of course, a number of other reasons why this condition should not exist, chief of which is that the Negroes will be eventually discriminated against in matters of equipment, housing, taxation, schools and the like. Being a Southern man, you will not have much difficulty in visualiizng a community of 30,000 acres where you have in one end of it a white settlement and at the other end a colored settlement. You can think this out and know what the inevitable result will be.

"Last summer and fall I spent a great deal of time in Washington, and at that time I met John P. Davis, a young Negro who is executive secretary of the Joint Committee on National Recovery, which has an office in the Prudential Bank Building, 716 Florida Avenue, N. W. If you do not already know him, I think it would be worth while to look him up and talk over this and other problems with him.

"He may go a little bit too far in his enthusiasm (and it is well to aim high, but this problem which we have before us is one that will take a great many years to work out, and we can not accomplish everything tnat is hoped for in a short while.

"I want to congratulate you on your appointment to the position where you are now serving, and I think that it was a very wise thing for the Administration to appoint a Southern man.

"Very truly yours,
(Signed) HUGHES SPALDING

HS:J Blind Copy to Mr. John P. Davis
Prudential Bank Building,
717 Florida Avenue, N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

Charleston, S. C., News & Courier
December 23, 1934

NEGRO FARM PLAN HELD UP BY RULING

Orangeburg Homestead Project Blocked, Representative Fulmer is Informed

COLONY NOT INDUSTRIAL

FERA Work Limited to Redistribution of Over-balanced Industrial Areas

Orangeburg, Dec. 22.—Special: A ruling from the department of the interior at Washington has blocked the proposed negro farm colony north of this city. Representative H. P. Fulmer, of the Second South Carolina district and a resident of Orangeburg, has been notified "the project cannot go forward until the ruling is modified or new legislation is created".

All subsistence projects, according to the ruling, must redistribute overbalanced population in industrial areas. Such was not the purpose of the Orangeburg development.

The following letter has been received by Mr. Fuller from C. E. Pynchon, general manager, Federal Subsistence Homestead corporation, Orangeburg:

"This is to acknowledge receipt of your letter of December 7 concerning the Orangeburg project and your conference with Mr. J. R. Otis of our staff. Mr. Otis's statement that the project was receiving favorable consideration is true. We feel that the project is a good one as well as a very much needed one. Further, we have made much progress with the plans for it. However, there are a few details which are being worked out that must be completed before the project selection committee can accept it.

"Since Mr. Otis's conference with you, there has been a ruling by the solicitor of the department of the interior which disqualifies all projects that do not redistribute over-balanced population in industrial areas. As you know, the Orangeburg project purports to encourage small farm ownership and build stable and worthy population from the impoverished tenant classes. We agree with you that that is a worthy goal, but the project can not go forward until the ruling is modified or new legislation is created to provide for the Orangeburg and similar projects of an agricultural nature.

"The road to which Mr. Otis referred was the one running north from Highway 178, going past the old 'Legare dam' and intersecting the graveled highway which leads to St. Matthews, also two short roads running down the 'Turkey Hill branch' county road to Jamison and Stilton villages. These roads will be new ones and are determined by the proposed layout plan.

"We wish to thank you for your interest in this project and for the information which you have so kindly submitted regarding the willingness of the Orangeburg County Highway commission to develop the roads in question."

Educational Funds - 1934

Subsistence Homesteads.

Federal Funds.

WAR ON POLICY IN HOMESTEADS HALTS PROJECTS

Foreman for All Mixed, Melvin for Social Expediency.

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He Claims His Plans "Disappeared."

WASHINGTON. — The bitter fight between Dr. Clark Foreman, white economic adviser in the Department of the Interior, and Dr. Bruce Melvin, also white, of the colored section of the Division of Subsistence Homesteads, over the policy by which such developments shall be settled, still occupies a prominent place in the spotlight of Federal affairs here.

While the battle has been raging, the $25,000,000 allocated for the development of these projects has been all but dissipated in lily-white projects, although it has been conservatively estimated that a sum of $2,000,000 should be expended upon projects in which colored citizens share the benefits.

Dr. Foreman, it is reported, has ordered that all projects, though primarily for whites, must have some colored persons, and projects primarily for colored persons must have some whites. Dr. Melvin, however, is known to have disagreed with this policy as a practical program, and has initiated between fifteen and twenty projects involving colored persons, the pattern of settlement following the pattern of the community as found where the project is to be located.

Fit Plan to Area

Thus, in Mississippi, he recommended a project entirely for colored people, and the same thing for projects in connection with Tuskegee and Hampton Institute. For a proposed project at Toledo, Ohio, however, he advocated a mixed settlement plan and further suggested the development of a project in which whites can live in Liberty County, Georgia, the latter project being sponsored by Benjamin T. Hubert, president of Georgia State College at Savannah.

On the other hand, Dr. Foreman has been charged with opposing and confusing the plans which Dr. Melvin has suggested, among them being for projects at Clarkesdale, Miss., Ouachita County, Arkansas, Shell Pile, N.J. and Rockville, Md., the last named project being sponsored by Miss Lavinia Engle, white, member of the Maryland House of Delegates and State Housing Board at Rockville.

Not only has there been disagreement between Dr. Melvin and Mr. Foreman, but Dr. Melvin has suggested that Dr. J. P. Murchinson and Dr. Robert C. Weaver have opposed his policies regarding the development of these homesteads. J. R. Otis, formerly of Tuskegee, however, is reported to have been co-operative.

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Both of these charges were admitted by Dr. Melvin, who explained the former by saying that a previously arranged appointment with the white man caused him to dismiss the colored workers.

On the other hand, he is said to have charged that certain plans, maps, et cetera, had disappeared from his desk over one week-end. Dissension within the section is understood to have been an effective deterrent to the carrying out of certain plans and upon occasion entire sets of plans have been redrawn when the originals were found to be strangely missing.

The following projects involving colored people have been under consideration:

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A $50,000 project at Shell Pile, N.J., to take care of migrant workers in the oyster industry; sponsored by Dean J. G. Lipman, white, N.J. State College, Principal W. R. Valentine, Bordentown Industrial School, Richard Nelson, white, assistant state biologist and Mr. Bobbett, white, county agricultural agent; can be ready in a few days if proper information is brought in.

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A $65,000 project to relieve housing conditions for 25 families; sponsored by the Montgomery County Welfare Association; ready except selection of land, delayed owing to local politics.

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Homestead Plans For Subsistence To Include Negroes

7-6-34

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Federal Architect Visits City To Make Survey

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Mr. Robinson's visit to Newport News was a direct response to the filing of more than one hundred applications for participation in the homestead community by local family heads. It signified that the government intends to bring to bear quick action on development of the project.

75 Applications Filed

The homestead movement got under way in Newport News with a meeting at the First Baptist Church on Jefferson Avenue in the latter part of June. Even at this first meeting more than seventy-five workmen, all of them low salaried workers, signified their intention to take advantage of this opportunity by filing applications which, if approved will make them members of the homestead unit.

Under the plan most likely to be adopted, each homesteader, will be granted approximately $2,500 for his development. The total amount

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The project will appeal es- L. F. Palmer, and Mrs. C. E. Jones.
to persons now on relief
who are working on very
alaries.
bers of the local committee,
net at the home of Mr. Er-
committee chairman, on
ay evening, July 12, to dis-

East End Site Suggested

Working under this impression, the local committee has suggested made to all which will probably be used, according to plans, will aggregate be- several spots, twenty-five or more twenty to the tween $50,000 and $70,000.

One of the more important ques- acres in size, and located in the lowed for the tions which Mr. Robinson attempt- East End section somewhere near loans. The ed to decide was a site for the de- the end of Chestnut Avenue. pecially to velopment. According to Mr. Rob- Mr. Robinson says that there are rolls or who inson, this site must have qualities at least three other such projects small salaries such as nearness to town, size, now under way in the United Members o healthfulness and low cost per acre. States—one of South Carolina, one which met at in North Carolina and one in Cleve- win, land, Ohio.

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75 Applications Filed

The homestead movement got under way in Newport News with a meeting at the First Baptist Church on Jefferson Avenue in the latter part of June. Even at this first meeting more than seventy-five workmen, all of them low salaried workers, signified their intention to take advantage of this opportunity by filing applications which, if approved will make them members of the homestead unit.

Under the plan most likely to be adopted, each homesteader, will be granted approximately $2,500 for his development. The total amount which will probably be used, according to plans, will aggregate between $50,000 and $70,000.

One of the more important questions which Mr. Robinson attempted to decide was a site for the development. According to Mr. Robinson, this site must have qualities such as nearness to town, healthfulness and low cost per acre.

Under the plan loans will be made to all who can qualify. From thirty years will be allowed for the repayment of the loans. The project will appeal especially to persons now on relief rolls or who are working on very small salaries.

Working under this impression, the local committee has suggested several spots, twenty-five or more in size, and located in the lowed for the project. Members of the local committee, at the home of Mr. Erliams, the Rev. A. A. Galvin, Prof. L. F. Palmer, and Mrs. C. E. Jones.

Members of the United States—one of South Carolina, one which met at in North Carolina and one in Cleveland, Ohio.

Thursday evening, July 12, to dis-

HOMESTEAD FOR 200 MEN OPENS AT BELTSVILLE

Tribune
8-11-34
Washington D.C.

Nucleus of Relief Project Left Wednesday to Open Camp

A subsistence homestead project for 200 clients of the District Transient Relief Bureau was established at Beltsville, Md., Wednesday, it was announced by Elwood Street, director of public welfare of the district.

The camp will be maintained as a permanent division of the relief set-up while the present conditions prevail and the men will be housed and cared for at the camp throughout the winter if necessary, Arthur C. Rosichan, white, director of the transient bureau, stated.

The nucleus of the group left Wednesday under command of H. C. Newman, white, engineer in charge of the project. The full 200 which the camp is to be equipped for are expected within the next 30 days. Construction of housing facilities for all of the expected men will begin immediately, it was stated by Mr. Newman.

The Federal Government has conducted an experimental farm at Beltsville for many years, and for the time being the men will live in quarters already available. A 50- acre tract has been alloted to the subsistence farmers for truck gardening. Plans have been drawn for development of chicken raising and other production activities which officials hope will make the camp self-supporting in time.

Development of the Beltsville project was determined upon several weeks ago by the Federal relief officials after protest from District officials concerning the scores of thousands of dollars being charged against the District relief to care for persons who did not belong here. Officials decided to put them on the transient rolls.

HOMESTEAD PLAN

Atlanta, Ga.

Regents' Head Says 'Long Distance Management' Bar to Success; Project Not Abandoned by U. S.

The Georgia University System has withdrawn from efforts to promote the Chancellorsville homestead project because of asserted federal control but the government has not abandoned the project.

Philip Weltner chancellor of the University System, which originally sponsored the project, said Monday the system had been out for several months.

He said in the beginning a contract was made with the federal government under which the project would be locally controlled. "Even Washington" he added "agreed that an enterprise of this sort would hardly prosper under long distance management.

"However, this view did not prevail for long. The comptroller general of the United States insisted that Chancellorsville be run on the financial side in conformity with government operations. This caused infinite delays.

"The next thing that happened was that Washington reserved power to appoint personnel and stipulate salaries. Next they took charge of the wage scale.

"As the weeks went by we had less and less authority. Finally the announcement was made that the whole program would be federalized and conducted from Washington. At this point we withdrew. We were not allowed to make a success of the enterprise."

Reports from Wasihngton said the project was again before the selection committee of the subsistence homestead division of the department of the interior but that it had not been abandoned. A revision of the original plans will be necessary but the nature of the proposed changes was not revealed.

As originally planned, the project, for which $1,000,000 was allotted, called for the construction of 500 farm homesteads on 15,000 acres of land in Jasper and Putnam counties. Work already has been started and about a dozen houses have been constructed

BOARD WITHDRAWS FROM UNIVERSITY

Constitution
8-7-34

FARM FOREMEN IN AUBURN MEETING

News

Rural Rehabilitation Workers Study New Developments In Agriculture

4-30-34

AUBURN, Ala.—(AP)—Nearly 300 farm foremen in rural rehabilitation arrived here late Tuesday afternoon and evening for a two-day conference and study of new developments in agriculture.

The meeting was called by Thad Holt and R. K. Greene, of the Alabama Relief Administration.

Wednesday morning in Langdon Hall the group was addressed by Mr. Holt, Mr. Greene and Ray Crow, chief agricultural engineer with the administration. In the afternoon a visit was to be made to the Alabama Experiment Station where Director M. J. Funchess has arranged for instruction and explanation of the various projects now underway. In the evening roundtable discussion of problems in the rehabiilitation farming program will be held in Langdon Hall.

Thursday the foremen will be given instruction on gardening, poultry, livestock, farm buildings, terracing, fertilizers and crop varieties by members of the agricultural faculty.

The meeting is held in Auburn at the invitation of Dr. L. N. Duncan, director of the extension service, and Dean Funchess, of the school of agriculture and director of the experiment station.

Thousands of people formerly on relief have been assisted in the re-establishment of farms this year under the rehabilitation program. Each of the foremen in attendance are experienced farmers who direct the activities of those who have taken advantage of the government's assistance in reestablishing themselves on farms.

CLAIM NEGRO APPLICANTS OVER-LOOKED

Call

Preliminary Selections Do Not Include Any Colored

9-28-34

WASHINGTON —(CNS) The preliminary selection of applicants for 1,800 homestead projects, [illegible] including any Negro applicants, notwithstanding the statement of Charles E. Pynchon, general manager of the Federal Subsistence Homestead corporation, that: "In these subsistence homestead projects, American citizens are all given equal consideration. Our projects are not limited to any race." The principal work of homesteader selection rests, according to the practice of the division, with the local citizens' committee appointed by the project manager. The function of the Washington office is that of determining the method of selection and approving the recommendations of the local groups.

"High Standards Necessary"

"We have necessarily had to establish high standards for applicants," Mr. Pynchon points out. "The reason is seen when it is realized that the Division of Subsistence Homesteads has the responsibility of bringing together on these project families of contrasting background and origin who must live in harmony and show a spirit of cooperation demanding a large measure of character and stability. The success of the division's program depends on the ability of the homesteaders to be good neighbors."

This statement from Mr. Pynchon is regarded in official circles here as one of the reasons why Negroes have not benefited any more from the Subsistence Homestead program. Although Mr. Pynchon has stated in substance that all American citizens are to benefit from the program, he, like many other men in the administration who have never been in contact with the new type of Negro, has left the door open to the prevalent discriminatory practice in his division by saying that "The Homestead Division has the responsibility of bringing together on those projects families * * * ' who must live in harmony" with each other.

In essense his statement released to the press is tantamount to unwillingness on the part of his division to integrate the Negro on biracial projects, where it is believed, because of the far greater advantages offered white homesteaders, Negroes would in reality, receive a maximum of benefit from this program. In other words, Mr. Pynchon believes that Negroes are incapable of living in harmony with whites in these projects; hence his department's reluctance to go ahead with the bi-racial projects advanced and recommended by prominent citizens of both races.

Applicants for homesteads have passed the 22,000 mark, and are mounting daily at the rate of more than 100 a week.

Nashville, Tenn. Banner
December 13, 1934

MORE HOMESTEADS LIKELY

A section of the report of Secretary Harold L. Ickes, which is receiving much attention is that concerning subsistence homesteads. In the original plans for these projects, one of which is located near Crossville in this State, the sum of $25,000,000 was set aside by the Public Works Administration, and land has already been purchased for twenty-eight of them and on several of the tracts, many of the homes have already been erected and occupied, though none of the colonies, thus far, has been entirely completed.

As far as the conception has progressed, the results have been encouraging, according to Washington dispatches and the administration is considering a large addition to the number of such projects. Up to June 30 last hundreds of requests for such projects had been filed, and the division charged with the development of the colonies has ticketed 601 "in some degree worthy." That number would involve an expenditure of some $500,000,000. Hereafter, it is stated, the division proposes to originate its own projects and a national survey will be undertaken to establish where the additional projects should be located.

The largest of the projects now under way according to the New York Times, is that located in Jasper and Putnam Counties, in Georgia where 15,228 acres have been purchased for 500 homesteads. This undertaking, so Frank L. Kluckhorn records, is being developed and managed as an integral part of the program of research, teaching and extension of the University of Georgia. The occupants of the land are receiving advice and instruction from the university faculty. The occupants yet to be located there will be chosen from among graduates of agricultural schools who now are without opportunity to exercise their training, and from among families stranded on worn out land.

One of the interesting projects is located in Alabama near Tuskegee Institute. The project is being developed at a cost of $200,000, provision being made there for seventy-five families. The occupants of these tracts will be trained Negro agriculturists, who are now without equipment or are located on unproductive land.

As originally conceived, the subsistence homestead projects contemplated part time work for the colonists in nearby industries, already existing or to be established. A factory for the Reedsville project, in which Mrs. Roosevelt became especially interested, has figured conspicuously in the story of the homestead projects. A factory in which the occupants might work was planned, but Comptroller General McCarl declined to permit the expenditure of public funds for its construction.

In connection with the food production possibilities on such places it has been estimated that from $150 to $200 worth of food can be grown on the small homestead tracts located near industrial centers, while at least $400 worth can be produced on ten acre plots located elsewhere.

Operating on lines somewhat similar to the subsistence homesteads projects which are under Secretary Ickes' jurisdiction are the rural rehabilitation projects of the Relief Administration. The latter have the simple purpose of putting families back on their feet. Administrator Hopkins, according to the New York Times, now has 85,000 people selected for such rehabilitation.

Educational Funds—1934
Federal Funds.

Subsistence Homesteads.

Secretary Ickes Announces 3-Unit Subsistence Homestead Project By U.S. in Ala.--First Near Tuskegee

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Secretary of the Interior Harold Ickes announced on Friday the inauguration of an extended program aimed to give Negroes of the country the benefits of the modern back-to-the-land movement being developed by the Interior Department's Division of Subsistence Homesteads.

The first project will be established in Alabama and will be the fore-runner of a series of projects for colored homesteaders, tentative allocations for which total approximately $1,500,000. Of this amount, formal allocations tatolling more than half a million dollars have already been approved and public announcement of the project will be made in the near future. Additional projects, calling for more than a million dollars are being planned but have not yet received a formal allocation of funds.

11-3-34

Tuskegee Project.

The Alabama project will consist of three distinct homestead communities. The first community will be located within eight miles of Turkegee Institute. The second unit will also be in a rural section of Alabama, while the third will be within the city limits of one of the state's principal industrial centers, probably Birmingham.

Dr. J. R. Otis, former professor of economics and farm management at Tuskegee, and now in charge of racial projects for the Division of Subsistence Homesteads, has been sent to the Tuskegee homesteads site to begin the work of laying out the ground. Plans for the houses are well under way, and actual house construction is promised for the immediate future.

$200,000 Already Alloted.

The allotment for the three units of the Alabama project is $200,000. Of this sum, which comes out of the $25,000,000 revolving fund appropriated by Congress for this work of the Division of Subsistence Homesteads, $183,300 is expected to be used for the propects immediate development. The remaining $16,700 will be held for contingencies incidental to future development.

Unit I, near Tuskegee, is to be agricultural in type and is designed to aid trained agriculturists who are without equipment, or who are on exceedingly poor land. The purpose of the propect is to demonstrate that rural living may be as satisfactory as that in the city. Houses will be fully as modern as city houses available to people of such income group. The project will include 25 homesteads. The tract of land consists of 1,934 acres, situated along the Tallapoosa River, and the cost of the project is estimated at $74,200, or $2,968 per homestead. The type of farming is to consist largely of the growing of cotton although the growing of small fruits and the production of some dairy products will be introduced. The farms are to average about 60 acres each.

This unit will have the great advantage of being close to Tuskegee Institute, the members of whose faculty have played an important part in sponsoring and developing the project. Members of the Institute will supervise and cooperate in the work to be carried on by the homesteaders. Purebred sires belonging to the Institute will be used to improve the quality of the homesteaders' livestock, and agricultural experts on the faculty will show the homestead farmers modern methods of agriculture, particularly suited to the region.

Unit No. 2.

Unit II, for which the land purchase is now under negotiation, is designed to establish 25 homesteads on approximately 2,300 acres of land, at a cost of $54,050. The purpose of this Unit will be to give individual families a chance to own their own farms instead of remaining laborers and tenants. An additional purpose will be to demonstrate the substitution of dairy farming to cotton farming.

Unit No. 3.

Unit III is being established in order to accommodate 25 industrial working families. Each family will purchase, with its homestead, from 1 to 5 acres of land. The average price to the homesteader will be $2,162, and the total estimated cost of the project will be $54,050. The homesteaders will be taken from inferior urban housing sections and given a chance to buy homes at a cost approximating what they are now paying for rent.

$200,000 Alloted for Three Alabama Homestead Units

First Unit, Near Tuskegee, to Be Chiefly Devoted to Cotton-Raising.

INSTITUTE FACULTY TO HELP SUPERVISE

11-3-34

Dairy Farming, Industry Aim of Other Two.

WASHINGTON—The allottment of $200,000 for the establishment of a three-unit subsistence homesteads project for Alabama was announced, Friday, by Secretary of the Interior Ickes.

The Alabama project will be the first of a series of projects to be established for colored homesteaders, the total cost of which will be approximately $1,500,000.

Of this amount, formal allocations totaling more than half a million dollars have already been approved and are soon to be announced. The remaining projects are being planned but funds for their establishment have not been formally allocated.

First Unit Near Tuskegee

Two of the Alabama units will be farming communities, the first of which will be situated eight miles from Tuskegee Institute. A contract for land purchases for the latter site has just been negotiated, calling for a purchase price of $18,485.

Modern homes will be erected on twenty-five farms, averaging about sixty acres each, at a cost of approximately $2,968 per homestead. The total cost of the unit is estimated at $74,000, and will cover a tract of 1934 acres along the Tallapoosa River.

Cotton-Raising Stressed

Dr. J. R. Otis, former professor of economics and form management at Tuskegee, now in charge of racial projects for the division of subsistence homesteads, has been sent to the site to begin the work of laying out the grounds.

Cotton-raising will be stressed, although the growing of small fruits and the production of some dairy products will be introduced. Members of the Tuskegee Institute faculty will supervise and cooperate in the work to be carried on by the homesteaders.

Dairy Farming on 2nd Unit

At the second unit, which will also consist of twenty-five homesteads and will cover appromiately 2,300 acres of land at a cost of $54,050, an attempt will be made to demonstrate the substitution of dairy farming for cotton-raising.

The homesteads will range in area from forty to sixty acres, and, with house and equipment, will cost an average of $2,162 each.

Industrial Unit Planned

The third unit, which will be established within the city limits of one of Alabama's principal industrial centers, will accommodate twenty-five industrial working families, selected from sections with inferior housing and given a chance to buy homes at a cost approximating what they are now paying for rent.

Each family will purchase, with its homestead, from one to five acres of land. The average price to the homesteader will be $2,162 and the total estimated cost of the unit will be $54,050.

Nine Others Studied

Nine other projects, plans for which are now being studied, include two in Virginia and one each in Pennsylvania, Indiana, Mississippi, South Carolina, New Jersey, North Carolina and Maryland. Another project is being considered for establishment in California

Subsistence Homesteads.

Education-1934

Federal Funds.

Homestead Project at Tuskegee Nears Construction Stage

Ickes Approves Cut in Alabama; $200,000 Appropriated.

MARYLAND ALSO TO HAVE PROJECT

9-29-34

Beltsville, Md., Okeyed as Experimental Point.

BULLETIN

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The much-discussed Beltsville, Md., subsistence homestead project has been okeyed by final authority and will house both colored and white families, it was definitely stated this week by officials of the Federal Subsistence Homestead Division.

It will be established for the purpose of supplying homes to the employees of the government experimental agricultural station located at Beltsville, some of whom are colored.

Final details have not been completed, so the cost of the project and the number of families to be housed could not be learned.

By FLORENCE M. COLLINS

WASHINGTON.—From all appearances, Tuskegee Institute and two near-by vicinities will be the scene of the first susistence homestead projects for colored families, it was learned this week from the Federal homesteads division.

Interior Secretary Ickes and his approving committee have put their okey on the plans, which is the final authoritative step.

Except for a few finishing touches in the completion of obtaining options, the plans are practically completed; and within about two more weeks, homesteaders in this section are expected to see these three units under construction.

Speculation a Hindrance

There has been more trouble in purchasing land, due to speculation—the bogy of the government's homestead and low-cost housing projects—which accounts for the officials' insistence upon keeping secret the exact location of the projects until all negotiations for land have been completed.

These units will house twenty-five families each. One will be built on former Tuskegee Institute property; the other two on privately owned territory.

They have been allotted $200,000 for their construction, and will be known as farming projects; that is, homesteaders will derive their incomes specifically from farming.

With these three communities almost a reality, plans are moving along for the establishment of nine other projects, four of which have been approved by Secretary Ickes's committee, while proposals for the others are still in the planning division, awaiting approval. It is expected that they will also be approved.

Four Approved

Those definitely approved are:

A project in Arkansas, to include twenty families, at a cost of $90,000; one in Dayton, Ohio, consisting of five units, one of which will be for thirty colored families, at a cost of between $50,000 and $75,000; one in the Virgin Islands, for 143 families, at a cost of $242,000; and one in Beltsville, Md.

Jessie R. B. Otis, of the planning section, in charge of colored projects, left this week for South Carolina, where he will make arrangements for a project, for which $250,000 has been allocated. Another one, in Mississippi, in the planning stage, is to be constructed at a cost of $150,000.

Two Planned in Virginia

Two Virginia settlements are also in the plans. Although it has not been authoritatively stated, it is expected that the two schools, Virginia State College and Hampton Institute, are sponsoring these.

One is to cost approximately $110,000; the other, $80,000. A small settlement to house twenty-five families is being planned for Indiana.

While the sums mentioned for the projects in the planning stage are given, the costs may vary somewhat in the conclusion of the plans.

Mixed Units Proposed

Besides these tentative projects just mentioned, there are two others in a less definite stage. They are to include both white and colored families living in the same units, and the site selected are in Ohio and Pennsylvania.

A homestead official, speaking, as he put it, frankly on the racial aspects of the homestead problems, said that the section of the country and the group sponsoring the particular project controlled the situation as to race.

"Plans for the subsistence communities are brought to us," he said, "by local groups of citizens. We then work the plans out with them, as nearly as possible to their satisfaction.

"When the group wishes to have a racially mixed community we plan toward that end. Otherwise, we do not attempt to force them into accepting other conditions."

Some of the local groups sponsoring the approved projects are schools, as in the case of Tuskegee, and probably Hampton and Virginia State. The YMCA and another social group are sponsoring the Indiana project.

Homes Cost $1300 to $3,500

As to the types of homes to be used by the homesteaders and purchased at long-term rates, it was learned that the cost of them would range from $1300 to $3,500, dependent, of course, upon the prospective income of the homesteader.

Most of them will be frame dwellings, because of their low prices. In most instances, there will be constructed, in addition to the house, a chicken house, a small barn and perhaps a pig sty or some other minor addition.

There will be land around the house for a garden, its size to depend upon the type of community; that is, whether it will be industrial or agricultural. Seeds and fertilizer will be furnished for gardens and farms in the beginning. The average home will probably cost $2,000.

Types Explained

By an industrial community is meant a settlement of homesteaders who will give a part of their time to working away from their homes in factories or other industries where they are already employed, or will be employed, while they devote the remainder of their time to raising produce for their own family consumption.

A farming community, like the ones in Alabama, is one in which the homesteader will live by his income made from raising and marketing his products.

While these projects must be self-liquidating, the payments on the homes will be comparatively small, ranging from $12 to $22 a month. No down payment is required.

In the project contemplated for location in Ohio (but not the Dayton project), the prospective homesteaders have made known their desire to make a down payment of $500. This plan will, no doubt, be accepted by the government.

Character Stressed

The requisites for a homesteader applying for residence in one of Uncle Sam's communities are only that he must be of good character, an American citizen, and must show, to the satisfaction of the planning division, that his income is sufficient to make the payments; or that it will be sufficient, in the case of a farmer.

Farming or gardening experience, while not exactly a requisite for one applying for a home in an industrial community, is a definite asset, and the lack of it may, in the judgment of the government, bar the applicant.

$500 Income Needed

Since the cost of these homes are based on the rental formula, stating that twenty-five per cent is the normal amount of an individual's income to be spent on housing, it will take an annual income of at least $500 to swing a homestead of Uncle Sam's.

Popular Misconceptions of Subsistence Homesteads Made Clear By Assistant Supervisor of Project

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Declaring the Subsistence Homesteads program to be a modern movement instead of a back-to-the-farm movement, John P. Murchison, assistant supervisor, Division of Subsistence Homesteads, throws light on the program of the division in the current issue of Opportunity Magazine.

Mr. Murchison says that the present program embodies the creation of social experiment stations that will point the way in the decentralization of over-populated urban centers and in the creation of a new way of life for low income workers, urban and rural.

"A back-to-the-farm movement," writes Mr. Murchison, "implies sending men back to the same remote country places that they have abandoned; making them eke out a meagre living as best they can on eroded or submarginal land. The present movement in the first place, aims to establish homesteads, not farms.

Garden Not Farm

On his homestead, the homesteader will have a garden, not a farm; that is, he will produce for his own needs and not for the market. The present experiment will connote farming only in the sense that the homesteader will raise enough for his family's needs; in no sense will he become the primitive farmer relying entirely upon a farm for his livelihood.....

Secondly, this experiment cannot be termed a back-to-the-farm movement because it would be impractical to require even those under the sternest economic pressure to move away from the city, abandoning the cultural and educational opportunities of the city and town life."

Near Industrial Centers

The new communities, according to Mr. Murchison, are to be located near the business district or the industrial district thereby making it possible for the homesteader to combine part-time gardening with parttime industrial labor.

"There is no difficulty in combining the two," states Mr. Murchison, "especially with the short hour codes that are now in effect and the necessity for spreading work."

The writer further states that the present farmer or rural worker on eroded and worn out land will be moved to land where it is possible for him to become self-supporting. The submarginal land that cannot be used for farming will be used, to some extent, for forests and pasture land. Mr. Murchison expresses the hope that some of the land will be used for the further decentralization of industry.

"Such social experiment stations as are provided by the Subsistence Homesteads Experiment," the writer continues, "are needed because they offer permanent relief, not temporary relief. Past experience has proved that it is difficult to make an adequate living on the farm, and hence, there was a movement to the city up until 1929.

But it was found that the city was no more economically secure than the country; so from 1929 up to the present, there has been a trend back to the country. However, this movement has been unguided and his done little to better conditions. Therefore, the Subsistence Homesteads Division is organized primarily to guide these people and to give them definite means by which to raise their economic status....

Instead of letting these migrants move about aimlessly, the Division intends to locate them near industrial centers where it will be possible for them to stay permanently."

JOHN P. MURCHISON

Mr. Murchison feels that the Negro, because of his weak economic position, needs these homesteads more than any other group, both industrially and agriculturally.

Suffered Industrially

"Industrially," says Mr. Murchisson, "the Negro has suffered because he is, as a rule, unskilled and unorganized. On account of this he has been forced to work for the lowest of wages. Even when he has had the same type of work as the white man his salary generally has been lower.

"Agriculturally, he has suffered generally because of the traditional discrimination that confronts him almost everywhere he goes in the rural South and because of his weak marketing position. Recently he met with another hazard which resulted from the efforts of the A. A. A. to tighten the cotton belt.

Where crop reductions have been required in these sections in which Negroes have worked as share croppers, generally it has resulted in these workers being expelled from the soil. In other sections, moreover, farm labor is no longer looked upon as Negro work because the depression has driven so many whites to perform this work."

Segregation Not Planned

The program, according to Mr. Murchison, is one where segregation and disccrimination are not contemplated due to the fact that the racial make-up of the units is treated from the point of view of problem-areas, that is, mixed groups are established in areas where mixed groups at present are living, and unmixed groups in problem areas that at the present are made up of unmixed groups.

Furthermore, according to the author, the Negro will be in no danger of being wholly supplanted by white labor because industry would break faith with the government wherever it curtailed the opportunity of the homesteader to pay his Federal loan.

Concluding, Mr. Murchison stresses the necessity of the Negro's taking part in the program.

"The Negro," he declares, "should seize every fair opportunity to participate in this experiment so that he will not be left out of the new economic structure that is now emerging. His failure to do this will make him in the revised economic order what he has been in the old capitalistic order, an economic outcast and beggar.....

"The Negro should have sufficient representation to make it possible for him to go into the movement as an economically experienced group rather than as a group of apprentices."

Happiness Being Brought To State Farms by U. S.

Rural Rehabilitation Driving Want and Misery From Homes of Many Persons in Georgia's Agricultural Areas; Homes Saved, Food and Clothes Made Possible

By W. F. CALDWELL
(Associated Press Staff Writer)

CARTERSVILLE, Ga., Oct. 21 (AP) Rural rehabilitation may not mean much to many people but to the girls and boys and the mothers and fathers on certain farms in the cotton belt of the South it means food, clothing, education and hope for better days.

"Son, where did you get your boots?" Asked a visitor of a country boy in the Stamp creek section of Bartow county as the lad approached the automobile from the field where he had been plowing.

"I got 'em from the budget," was the prompt reply.

The visitors wondered if the Georgia boy had in mind the condition of the United States government finances or that of the state of Georgia. They soon learned that the little fellow was speaking of the monthly allowance which his father obtains through the rehabilitation section of the federal emergency relief administration.

U. S. Comes to Rescue

The boy's father, a veteran of the World War, had purchased 45 acres of land some years ago with the approximately $700 bonus money he drew from the government. In addition to his wife and little boy, there were two girls, the youngest about two years of age.

This family struggle for existence was intensified when cotton went to five cents a pound after the depression came and by 1932 it faced actual starvation, said the father.

Bartow county officially and by the assistance of its public-spirited citizens undertook through the Red Cross and the associated charities to help its unfortunate in 1932 and it eventually got a loan from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. The needy in the towns and the country managed to get through the winter but the sufferers and the officials say that the situation appeared hopeless when the federal government launched its relief program.

Dress Made of Sacks

The mother of this family was wearing a dress made from fertilizer sacks and the children were in rags, with the father's condition no better when the group was contacted by a case worker after the federal relief got under way. The case worker, herself a charming young lady from Cartersville, said she took the mother two dresses which she had obtained from the Red Cross and urged her to throw away the old crocus sack covering. Two weeks later when she went back for another visit the woman was wearing the same old dress and on being questioned why, the woman replied:

"The dresses you brought are just so pretty I hate to wear them and get them dirty."

The boy's father came within the qualification of the rural rehabilitation program and he obtained sufficient money with which he bought a mule and other equipment. He has made a fairly good crop this year of grain and some cotton, fruits and all kinds of vegetables. His wife canned a good supply of vegetables which will go towards supplying the family needs during the winter. The money which the father has borrowed from the government he says he will repay.

Payments Being Made

As further evidence that these people will repay, records in the county headquarters at Cartersville show that of the first 21 families on rural rehabilitation 18 have made part payment of their obligations.

Nearby the family mentioned is another of a father and three children, the oldest a girl now 16. The father said that two years ago in the space of three months he lost by death his "two mules, milch cow and my wife." His land was about to be taken by a concern which held the mortgage and when the case worker contacted him the family was living on syrup, cornbread and peas. The syrup had been exhausted because the father had taken it to town to pay on his debts.

Through the rural rehabilitation section he obtained a loan of $125 with which he bought a mule and other equipment. He said that he had this year gathered 1,450 pounds of lint cotton, his allowance under the Bankhead cotton control act, and he also had some grain, peas and feed for his mules. His little girl after being shown by workers from the relief office, had canned 73 quarts of vegetables from the garden for the winter food supply.

This little girl looks after her younger brother and little seven-year-old sister, cooks three meals a day for the family, works in the field and garden and goes to school six months a year. She appears happy, although she has not yet learned to play the old-fashioned organ which stands in one room of this country home and which had been a favorite of her mother's.

Family is Happy

Out in this section of the country there is another home on rural rehabilitation where there is a father, mother and seven children, the oldest not yet nine. The father was in the field working when the car containing the visitors stopped in front of the humble home but the woman came to the door with four little ones tugging at her dress. One of them was a little girl about two years of age with a beautiful head of curls. Asked how she felt, the woman of the house replied with a happy expression:

"This place ain't what it used to be. I tell you S—— is a different man and he says when he changes he changes for good. I just can't tell you how happy I am."

As the visitors rode back towards Cartersville it was explained to them that the husband of this woman had formerly been a moonshiner but that he had been converted and that was one of the reasons for the woman's expression. The family was on the rural rehabilitation list and the four little girls and the three little boys looked as if they did not know of the struggle which their parents had gone through to give them the necessary food day by day.